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D JOURNAL. undertake the risk and o solely for the beneat, without receiving for their services. The necessary expenses of land, Maine, New Hamp-nferences. is published weekly, at

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LETTER FROM MAINE. Lovel's Fight-Historical Sketch of It-Fryeburg.

Fryeburg, Maine, Aug. 26, 1848.

LEAR BROTHER STEVENS :- Near the place he Sokokis Indians, called "Lovel's fight," took place. Many of your readers have doubtless ghost. rize highly the peace and privileges we enjoy. The number of men under the command of

on the Northerly side of Mill Brook nearly to the heart. s mouth, and then in direct course to the The barrel of old Paugus' gun is still preof the enemy's country, they encamped. They quities. were alarmed during the night by noises around The waters of the Saco and of Battle Brook Indians; and early on the 8th of May, 1725, the waves of Lovel's pond still roll, while at their morning devotions, they heard the report of a gun, and discovered a single In-

0, A. M., when they reached the spot; and at the powerful servants of man. and facing the enemy, presented their guns and rated in 1792. rushed forward. When they had approached The Indian name of this town was Pegwacket great order to the pond. On the right of their of Caroline as she followed Christ. station was the mouth of "Battle Brook:" on heir left was a point of rocks which extended into the water; their front was partly sheltered y a few pines standing on a sandy beach, partly overed by a deep bog, and partly uncovered; and the pond was in the rear. Here they main-

engaged in a powow, when Ensign Wyman secretly approaching them, shot the chief actor

muzzle of our guns."

the chaplain, who started in company with his might never be forgotten.

and buried at the foot of an aged pine, and their seem could never be obliterated, effaced!

ity; Chamberlate with o tended a gall suspecting four play, junctory gift set his mill a-going and hung his coar spon the gate, secreting himself near by with his well-charged gun. Not long had he waited before he heard the sounds of stealthy mover that, and discovered the Indian making preparation fire at the coarse of the spirit that we were a stretching himself in git to be his early. The red man fired, and stretching himself is feet to learn the sit of his shot, received the feet to learn the sit of his shot, received the sounds of stealthy mover that the coarse of the spirit that we were born of God. The vows of the children of Israel who could not use any manna only what they gathered to-day, adopt the prayer of our religious obligations? If not say that I have at all times been as joyful as not say that I have at all times been as joyful as and way at the meeting, but I feel better established lowing considerations fasten effectually upon our bearts. The revelation of the mighty God on Mount Sinai was no more definite and forcible than the witnessing of the spirit that we were born of God. The vows of the children of Israel who could not use any manna only what they gathered to-day, adopt the prayer of our saview gathered to-day, adopt the prayer of our facel were no more solemn, no more heartfelt, no more binding, no more momentous than the motto is, attendance to present duty, knowing that it is the will of God or what pleases him, and helieve and appropriate the promises to my

The second found him in his mill at work by what our fathers endured tends to leads us to so highly the research of the youth, have not. A rehearsal what our fathers endured tends to leads us to so near that Chamberlain broke his skull-with a

The number of men under the command of Capt. Lovel was thirty-three. Williamson, after describing their route thus far, proceeds:—

"They had percent by the bank of Capt."

"They had percent by the bank of Capt." "They had passed by the bend of Saco River whenever he should open the door. The old where it crosses the line between New Hamp- wife was directed to raise the latch, as if going shire and Maine and turns Northward, leaving out, while Chamberlain stood by the chamber the Indian village Pegwacket between one and window; hearing the latch as it was raised, the two miles North of them, and pursuing down Indian stood up to fire, and was shot through

Western corner of the pond. Here, in the heart served in this place, with other Indian anti-

them, which they imagined were made by the still roll on, no more ruffled by the birchen canoe;

"As they rolled that day;"

dian standing on a point of land a mile distant, but the echoes of the war-whoop have long which runs into the Easterly side of the pond. since died away, to awake no more. Standing They suspected that he was placed there to decoy upon this spot, consecrated by the blood of the them, and that the body of the enemy was proba- brave, as the winds sigh softly through the pine y in their front. A consultation being held, tree tops, we can hear the dying groan that went they determined to march forward, and by en-compassing the head of the pond, to gain the Their names no longer may be seen upon the ace where the Indian stood. That they might trees-these witnesses of their intrepidity and ready for action, they disencumbered them- death have fallen by the hand of a mightier deselves of their packs when they had travelled stoyer, Time, and now also mingle with the about half a mile, which they left without a common dust-but when ages have passed, the guard at the Northerly end of the pond. They ravelled nearly a mile from their packs, when ravelled nearly a mile from the miles of the miles espied the Indian they had discovered at the he could rescue the lives of others. It was a worship God and lead souls to Jesus. On this returning towards the village. As he painful duty he had to perform-that of taking point, returning towards the village. As he passed, he did not see them till he received their fire; then instantly returning it, wounded Lovel and another with a charge of small shot. Ensign Wyman firing again killed him, and they took his scalp. Seeing no other enemy, they returned towards the place where they had left their knapsacks. But it happened that Lovel's must fathers fall under the towards are their knapsacks. But it happened that Lovel's must fathers fall under the tomahawk, and wife march had crossed the carrying place, between the pond and the village, through which two parties of Indians, consisting of about 63 men, (some say 80,) commanded by Paugus and Wahwa, were returning from an excursion down the own skull. Then slumbering innocence could saco. Perceiving the new made track, they fol-sleep securely; then the laborer could go forth lowed it till they came to the packs, which they removed, and counting them, found the number weapons of defence; then the wilderness began Lovel's men to be less than their own; there- to blossom like the rose, and the hunting ground fore they placed themselves in a well-chosen am- became a fruitful field, and the streams, that the public exercises. The work of salvation push, and awaited their return. It was about yielded only a few fish, were made to become lies between God and every individual soul.

that moment the Indians rose in front and rear, and ran, three or four deep towards them, with guns presented, raising a horrid yell. Lovel and which it is distant about 35 miles—has two companions received the shock with firmness, churches, and an academy which was incorpo-

within a few yards of each other, they fired on its present name was derived from its original both sides. The Indians were shot in considerable numbers; but the most of our men escaped the first fire conditions and the first fire conditions are shown in the first fire conditions. he first fire, and drove their foes several rods. Included in this charge is that part of Con Turning, they renewed the charge with great way where that eminent Christian, Caroline spirit and bravery; and at one time some of the Matilda Thayer, was converted—an event to mbatants were within twice the length of which she refers on the sixteenth page of the voleach other's guns—the Indians constantly raising hideous whoops, and the English frequent shouts ume of her letters recommending Religion to Youth, published by Lane & Scott, at the Metho-Three rounds were fired on each dist Book Room, New York. Deeply did the readside, in which Capt. Lovel and eight of his men ing of this excellent little book affect my heart were killed, and Lieutenant Farwell and two while it was yet tender, as I doubt not it has affected others were wounded. Several more of the many others. None can read it carefully with enemy fell, but superior in number they en- out profit. O that the young would lay aside leavored to surround our men, when at the the tales of sickening sentimentalism, and read word given to retreat, the English retired in and ponder this book, and follow the example

F. A. CRAFTS.

For the Herald and Journal

IDOLATRY.

ained the fight upwards of eight hours with resolution against a powerful body of think of it as pertaining solely to the ages of We abominate idolatry. We speak of it, we savages, being at frequent intervals engaged Jewish inconstancy, or to the blind, benighted front and flank. At one time a group heathen. We identify it with utter ignorance savages appeared by their strange gestures to of God, or the blindest departure from his precepts. With us it is a proof of the lowest degree of moral degradation, or the most deplorable apostacy. We read of the Jews-of their They told the Indians, when asked, " Will forgetfulness of God's peculiar favors-of their you have quarters?" " We will have it at the murmurings and repinings, and feel and acknowledge that we are verily guilty of like in-John Chamberlain, a soldier, and Paugus, a gratitude. We follow them to the wilderness of chief, both men of undaunted courage and large Sinai, and behold them listening to the sacred of stature, finding their guns too foul for use, oracles as they fall from the lips of Moses. We happened to step down at the same moment to hear their hearty response: "All that the Lord wash them at the pond. When this was done, hath spoken we will do." To complete the rat-Paugus called out to his foe, as each were forc- ification of this treaty, and establish it upon an ing down the deadly charge, "Quick me kill eternal basis, so that none of its stipulations you now." "May be not," said Chamberlain, might ever be forgotten or disregarded, we hear as his gun, by priming itself, gave him the ad- the voice of the Almighty saying unto Moses, vantage, and he sent the warrior in an instant "Lo, I come unto thee in a thick cloud, that the to his long home. The whites lost fifteen-ten people may hear when I speak with thee, and were dead at the close of the engagement, and believe thee forever. Go unto the people and five subsequently died of their wounds. One sanctify them, &c., for the third day the Lord coward basely ran away at the commencement will come down in the sight of all the people of the fight, and nine were without a wound. upon Mount Sinai." We hear the thunders, and The Indians probably lost, in killed and wound- see the lightnings and the thick cloud upon the ed, more than the whole number of English en- mount. We hear the voice of the trumpet, and gaged in the battle. Several of the latter dis- witness the trembling of the people in the camp charged their guns more than twenty times dur- of Israel. We see them go out to meet with God-we behold them standing in the presence It was nearly dark when the Indians retreated of the Eternal! We witness their deep emowith their dead and wounded, leaving Lovel's tions as they behold the glorious majesty of his dead unscalped. Among the wounded was Frye, presence, and hear his awful voice—a voice that

ompanions to leave the scene of blood, but They return to their tents filled with deep awe after travelling several days he sank down upon and profound reverence for that Being of whom the ground, saying, "I shall never rise more; they have just witnessed so wonderful a revelalinger no longer for me; should you ever by tion. We hear them repeat with ardent earnest-Divine favor arrive at home, tell my father, ness their vows of eternal constancy and love, though I expect in a few hours to be in eternity, and O, the depth of human frailty and folly fear not to die." He was the son of Capt. we see them prostrate before a molten calf, wor-James Frye, of Andover-had recently gradu- shipping it as the god that brought them out of ated at Harvard College. Nobly did he aid his the land of Egypt! Alas! how soon has the Subsequently, twelve bodies were collected How soon are the impressions that it would

names carved upon the trees where the battle Do we as Christians upon examining ourselves was fought. Wyman was presented with a silr-hilted sword and a captain's commission; plorable as this? Nothing as fickle, as inconingfield was made an ensign; and £1,500 was sistent? Have we no gods of gold or silver? tributed among the bereaved widows and no altar on which we offer desires for that which satisfieth not the soul?

It is said that three Indians, at three different Are we not often found bestowing our most times, long after the battle, sought the life of ardent affections upon, and exercising our great-Chamberlain; doubtless some or all of them est energies to obtain what God has expressly were the sons of Paugus, whom Chamberlain had forbidden, or what our own hearts admonish us killed. The first had been lurking in the vicin-

The act of the Israelites in worshipping the of faith.

For the Herald and Journal.

EASTHAM CAMP MEETING.

one I attended in the same place eight or ten ye ask in prayer, believing, ye shall receive. years since. I have been agreeably surprised at the manifest difference in several particulars. The first meeting was a good one, though it would bear little comparison with the last, in point of order, comfort and convenience. At the first meeting there was a great deal, (if I may Praise the Lord. Amen. use such an expression) of religious gossiping; that is, going from tent to tent, having a meeting here and another there, and very little was said against it. The result was, that where the most noise or excitement existed, there the mulaccount some of the tent prayer meetings were very thinly attended even by their own company. This year there was a great improvement in this particular. Christians of consistent and established piety, for the most part, staid at their tents, and like Nehemiah's workmen, labored over against their own house for God and the welfare of souls. By this means, the spiritual state of every member composing each tent company became better known, and consequently more understandingly and effectually cared for. I also believe from what I saw and heard. on any former occasion. When this duty is pline :neglected, there will be backslidings and heartwanderings from God, however good and many

observed, to keep quiet and still from 10 o'clock in the evening until 5 o'clock in the morning. Hence a great many invalids and others were preserved in comparative health, who formerly, through the violation of this rule, returned to Another good feature of the last meeting, itative interference.

compared with the former, was a better regard for order and propriety in giving place to strong impulses and emotions. With very few exceptions, there was no wild, fanatical exhibition of Conferences advising the Bishops in relation to feeling or sentiment. In two or three of these cases, it seemed to proceed from persons previously afflicted with partial mental aberration. Perhaps it may not be amiss for the honor of camp meetings to suggest in this place the duty of the relatives and friends of such persons to prevent, if possible, their going to these meetings in future. It can do them no good, while it may do others and the cause of God much harm. Should the duty here suggested be neglected, a share of the responsibility must fall upon the relatives and friends of the misguided individuals. Other features might be referred to, showing the contrast between the two meetings, but brevity counsels me to forbear. God grant the improvements may ever be onward. from good, and better, to best. Dorchester, August, 1848.

For the Herald and Journal.

BIBLE MEETING.

N. H. Bible Society was held in the city of Manchester, Aug. 23, 1848, at 2 o'clock, P. M. amount than received in any previous year by

the sum of \$948.25. The number of Bibles and Testaments issued during the year was 6,973, making an aggre-

100.117 copies. In the exploration and re-supply of about onehalf of the State, accomplished mostly within the last two years, 890 families have been found destitute, and all supplied, except 24 Roman in judgment from the majority of the society, Catholic families who refused to receive the or the select number, concerning the guilt or in destitute families, 9,656 copies of Bibles and trial to the Quarterly Conference, it is an appli-Testaments have been distributed, mostly by cation for a new trial.—Jour., pp. 126-7.

Interesting addresses were delivered by Rev. Mr. McCollum, of Great Falls, Somersworth, N. H., Rev. Mr. Banks, of Minden, La., Agent new evidence be admitted .- Jour., p. 127. of the Am. Bible Society, and Rev. Dr. Levings, of New York, Financial Secretary of the Am. Bible Society. These addresses were heard with fixed attention, and evidently produced a deep impression in favor of the glorious cause of

STRANGERS' TENT AT EASTHAM CAMP MEETING.

BR. STEVENS:-Having been one of the occupants of this tent at the late camp meeting, which I am grateful and give glory and praise where he resides. to the Giver, I wish to communicate to the 2. Resolved, That such minister has no voice strangers and pilgrims some of my experience in the society where he lives. sult of my consecration to God has been a re- Methodist preachers) in class meetings. newed zeal in the cause of religion, more watch-fulness and resignation to the will of God, an tion of the Presiding Elder; so far as is provid-

church, or uttered on our knees before God, and in presence of the whole host of heaven. and believe and appropriate the promises to my case, which I believe the grand secret of a life

calf was no more heinous in the sight of our If this meets the eye of any of the strangers Maker, than the idolatrous worship of the heart now scattered abroad, I would say to them that -a sinful indulgence of desires inconsistent I shall be much pleased to have them communiwith the dictates of the true spirit, the love of cate something of their experience, and would the world's fashions, pleasures and honors-of remind them of a suggestion that was made at its gold even to equivocation, if not to down- the tent to meet in concert at the throne of grace, right dishonesty.

And in the last day, if the sin of alienated affection is found upon us, we may well array pecially that we may not only hold fast whereto the ignorant idolater, whom we now repudiate.

A W in the knowledge of God, until we arrive at the state of perfect men in Chirst Jesus. I wish to let the world know that we did not go to Eastham on a fool's errand, but that we received something that will abide by us. Let the strong in faith remember the lambs, knowing that Bro. STEVENS:-With your permission, I Christ has said that if any two can agree as would notice and contrast a few features of the touching any thing they shall ask, it shall be meeting this year at Eastham, with those of the done for them of my Father, and whatsoever

> "Then let our songs abound, And every tear be dry. We're marching through Immanuel's ground, Taunton, Mass., Aug 27.

ACTS OF GENERAL CONFERENCE

tion.

The following resolution was passed by the General Conference at its late session:

Resolved, That the editor of the Christian Advocate and Journal be hereby instructed, as soon as practicable, after final adjournment, to prepare, and furnish for publication in our oficial papers, a connected transcript of all resolutions, or other actions of this body, deciding points of law, or in any manner affecting the administration of Discipline.-Journal, p. 123.

The following embraces all such acts as are that this year there has been a more particular defined in the above resolution, excepting, of regard for private prayer and meditation than course, such as are incorporated in the Disci-

> The power of determining the jurisdiction over a local preacher.

The Conference adopted the following resolu-Hence the necessity of being often alone with tions reported by the committee on Episcopacy

Another good feature of the meeting this year, has been the promptness with which the rule was observed, to keep quiet and still from 10 o'clock the case of J. N. Maffitt, in determining the

3. That the administration of the Bishops is hereby approved, and that their characters pass. -Jour., p. 77.

appointing Presiding Elders.

Whereas, in some instance or instances, Annual Conferences have advised our Bishops not to appoint the same person to the office of Presiding Elder for two terms in succession, and have also advised them not to reappoint any one to that office who has served two terms therein: and whereas such advice is regarded as an unsuitable interference with the duties and responsibilities of the Episcopacy:

Therefore, Resolved, That it is the sense of this Conference, that our Bishops should not be restrained or embarrassed by any such advice on the part of an Annual Conference.-Jour., pp.

Power of Presiding Elders to employ Loca Preachers.

Resolved, That a Presiding Elder has not a right to employ a local preacher without a recommendation from a Quarterly Conference.-Jour, p. 126.

The thirty-seventh annual meeting of the Decision of an Annual Conference restores to membership.

The amount of receipts during the year was decides that a preacher having charge has exthe previous year of \$1,049.53, and a larger pelled a member contrary to Discipline, the decision restores the member so expelled .- Jour., p. 126.

Questions of Testimony Law Questions. Resolved, That questions relating to the adgate since the formation of the Society of missibility of testimony are questions of law.— Jour., p. 127.

Application for a New Trial.

Resolved, That when a preacher, who differs Bible. *In connection with the supply of these nocence of an accused person, carries up the

> New Evidence not admitted in Appeals. Resolved, That in no case of an appeal can Annual Conferences may in certain cases refer to a Presiding Elder for trial.

Resolved, That an Annual Conference has a right, when charges are preferred against one of disseminating the Bible among the nations of their number, and the case cannot be tried during their session, for want of testimony, to refer it to the Presiding Elder who may have charge of him, under the rule for the trial of immoral ministers in the interval of an Annual Conference.—Jour., p. 128.

> Superannuated preachers living out of the bounds of their Conference.

1. Resolved, That a superannuated preacher and with the others who were in it received a living out of the bounds of his own Conference rich blessing from the Fountain of life, (for is not a member of the Quarterly Conference

since we separated. And I can say that the re- 3. Resolved, That he has a right (as all othe

unbroken peace of mind, and an assurance of ed in the Discipline, pages 24 and 68.—Jour., being adopted into the family of the redeemed, p. 128.

Resolutions in favor of E. Sprague.

That the decisions in this case may be understood by all, it may be necessary to observe that Mr. Sprague had been suspended indefinitely from his official functions by the Troy Conference. He appealed to the General Conference. and that body set the decision aside. This is the act referred to in the first question.

Quest. 1. In what relation to the Troy Conference did the above act of the General Conference place the Rev. E. Sprague? Does he still remain suspended from the ministry or not? Ans. His relation to the Troy Conference is that of an accused member.

Quest. 2. May the Troy Conference suffer the said E. Sprague to withdraw from the church, should he request it, before the trial takes place as required by the action of this body?

Ans. They may. Quest. 3. When the trial takes place, is the Troy Conference at liberty to use any part of the testimony read before this body as documentary evidence in the case?

Ans. Yes, if it has been taken according to Discipline.

Quest. 4. If living witnesses are present at the seat of the Conference, but refuse to give evidence in open Conference, is the Conference at liberty in such case to appoint a committee to take such testimony in the presence of the accused out of the Conference; and if so taken, must the testimony be written down by the Secretary of the Conference?

Ans. The Conference has a right to appoint a commission to take testimony when the witnesses cannot be brought before the Conference, the opposite party being notified to appear before such commission, and having the right to cross examine the witnesses; in such case the testimony is to be taken by a secretary appointed by the commission, and when reported to Conference, it must be filed and carefully preserved by

the Secretary of that body.

Quest. 5. Must all testimony taken before the Conference be spread on the journal; or may it be witten down and kept in a form separate from the journal?

Ans. Documentary testimony need not be spread upon the journal, but should be filed and preserved by the secretary .- Jour., p. 129. -Ch. Ad. and Journal.

FRENCH OPINIONS ON CHURCH AND STATE.

We adverted, last week, to the progress of public opinion in France, with reference to the separation of church and state. This progress, although impeded by many obstacles, is apparent from indications which cannot be mistaken.

Some among the Catholics no longer wish to cling upon the support of the State amidst the commotions of the time. They perceive that the quicksands of political favor are by no means the ock on which their church can repose with dignity, or even with safety. They begin to be aware that, consistently with their exclusive claims, they cannot welcome the indiscriminate charity of Government, in doling out its gifts to all religious communions, good, bad, and indifferent. The Memorial Catholique is the organ of those who are not so blinded by dazzling but The whole amount of deficiencies is \$1,835.00, dubious hopes of wealth and distinction, as to shut their eyes to the real state of things. This ter's heart has ached, as he thought of his journal regards a "complete separation" as indispensable " for the interest of the republic and ou their homes greatly exhausted, if not actually sick.

2. That the circumstances in that case were such as fully to justify and require their author-that of the church." It deprecates a system which would " confound the truth with an varieties of error," thus enforcing upon the Catholic church a "monstrous union," submission to which is precisely that indifferentisme condemned in 1832, by Gregory XVI., and censured still more severely, last December, by Pius IX. The following passage shows how the subject is regarded, from a Catholic point of view.

"The church has accepted a union with the temporal powers, only so long as it has been declared the State religion, other forms of worship being barely tolerated; this can be understood, inasmuch as the church being itself the truth, could not become assimilated with the other forms of worship, without abdicating its own prerogatives, and without self-contradiction. Now, we need not say that in the midst of the new ideas and new principles which prevail, the day for a State-religion is passed away, une religion d'Etat n'est plus de raison. There is then, we repeat it, nothing possible at present, short of complete separation; there is no peace possible, save in a liberty frank and sincere, a civil liberty,-that is to say, the Republic ought to see only citizens responsible for their acts, not men belonging to this or that religious communion. Let us ardently desire that all may at length comprehend these truths!"

The Protestants, in general, appear undecided in their views of this great question. L'Esperance is the organ of those who have so little confidence in the intrinsic strength of their doctrines, and in the zeal of their brethren, as to continue to defend the union of church and state. by arguments which savor very little of the lofty spirit exhibited by the apostle Paul in his relations with the Philippians. This journal, however, yields so far to the new movement as to declare its readiness to accept a condition for which it is unwilling to seek.

"We will not demand our letter of divorce: but if the State gives it, we will accept it, and presenting it to God, we will say, In thee, O Lord, is our hope; let not our hope be confounded !"

The Archives du Christianisme declares that it will do nothing to hasten a separation which it foresees, and nothing to hinder it, but that if solicited for its advice, for its vote, both advice and vote would be in favor of separation. The Archives Evangeliques, published alternately at Montauban and at Nismes, does not feel free to provoke so great a measure; but if it were realized, would joyfully accept it as a providential dispensation. Le Semeur, which in the hands of M. Henri Lutteroth, has long and ably advocated the separation of church and state, now redoubles its efforts to promote it. The admirable essay on the Separation of Church and State, by the late M. Vinet, who for sixteen lately been republished. The author of An Appeal to French Protestants, (also published recently,) calls upon the Protestants to take nobly the first step, and enter voluntarily the path into which the force of circumstances will soon conduct them

Both Catholics and Protestants might well follow the example of the Jews, who through their organ, Les Archives Israelites, demand unhesitatingly, the separation of civil and ecclesiastical interests. The Jews have been admitted only since 1830 to share in the appropriations of the budget, which were accepted by them chiefly as token of their political equali-ty with the other citizens, and now, no longer necessary for that purpose, would be readily

The separation of church and state has been most eloquently urged by the Abbe de Lamennais in his journal l'Avenir. Lamartine has not abandoned the opinion which he expressed in 1845: "The French Revolution is not finished; it has accomplished only half of its day's work; it is resting; it halts; it recommences, there is no peace be assured, except in the gradual separation, in the systematic and general loosening of the ties which unite church and state." This opinion is steadily gaining adherents among all religious parties in France.-Reflector and Watchman.

METHODIST CHURCH IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

From the minutes of the Annual Conference held in Manchester, for a copy of which we are indebted to the attention of Rev. Eleazer Smith, we learn that the Methodist Churches in the State are embraced in three Districts, viz :- Dover, Concord and Haverhill, each of which is under a Presiding Elder. The whole number of churches is nearly 100; members 9,800; local preachers 67. The largest church is the 2d in Manchester, which reports 515 members. The contributions for the last year were as follows :-For the Bible cause, \$283.77; for Missions, \$758.45; for the Sabbath School Union, \$56.40; for the Biblical Institute, \$300.00; for Tracts, \$68.87; making in the whole about \$1,600.00 -which is a small sum divided among 10,000 church members. Eighteen preachers are reported as superannuated, for whom provision is made, as ought to be the case in other denominations, when their ministers are worn out in their service. We regret to see, however, that there is a deficiency of the sum of \$7,011.48 to make up the amounts due to superannuated ministers and the widows and orphan children of deceased preachers; so that the sum distributed to each aged minister does not exceed \$20.00, and to widows not \$10.00. \$400.00 of the above sum were derived from the avails of the New York Book Concern. In addition to this, about \$200.00 were received in contributions for "necessitous cases," from which some of the superannuated ministers received a further dividend.

From the "Financial Exhibit" it appears that every minister keeps a separate account of his travelling expenses, house rent, fuel, table expenses, and "quarterage," which includes, as we infer, the sums granted by the rules of the church to the preacher according to the number of his family, a certain amount being granted to his wife, if he is married, and each child. The largest salary to any preacher in the State is \$500, and the lowest \$100. All things considered, though our Methodist brethren are not likely to make fortunes by their profession, we judge they are as well provided for as Congregational ministers, some of whom receive less support from their parishes. There are deficiences, however, in many Methodist societies in raising the full salary to which the preacher is entitled: in one case we observe it amounts to \$146.00, in another \$90.00, in another \$109.00, in another \$85.00, in another, \$104.00, while of three other societies, one is deficient in the sum of \$129.00, one \$115.00, and the other \$135.00. for the want of which no doubt many a minisnecessitous and suffering family.—Congregational Journal.

BISHOP WAUGH.

In the Geneva Gazette of last week is the following reference to Bishop Waugh: "This eminent divine, who is now presiding over the M. E. Conference in session at Rochester, preached two excellent discourses at the Methodist chapel in this village last Sabbath. Both discourses were delivered without notes, but the subjects of them had evidently been well studied; and the clear, comprehensive, and demonstrative manner in which those subjects were treated, proves the Bishop to be "a workman that needeth not to be ashamed, rightly dividing the word of truth." The remarkable precision of Bishop Waugh, in "holding fast the form of sound words," both in a literal and theological point of view, renders his sermons models worthy of the study of the junior members of the ministry. His language is chaste, chiefly abounding in the short but comprehensive Saxon words, and hence the more effective. Though not profuse in using qualifying terms, his adjectives are appropriate and expressive, and never misplaced; hence his sentences combine beauty and strength. He is energetic in the pulpit, but it is not the fashionable energy of smiting fists and outstretching arms, but the energy of the head and heart. He seldom moves his hands while speaking, but his expressive and glowing countenance indicates the earnest efforts of the noble soul within, working out some important problem in holiness. His clear, dark eyes, though not large, glowing with intelligence and benevolence, his expansive brow and manly voice fasten the gaze of his hearers upon him. and the whole congregation seem to hang in delightful silence upon the eloquence of his lips. The two discourses we heard were eminently practical, the Bishop seeming determined to make his boast only in the cross of Christ."

AMERICAN REAL LIFE.

Many thousand farmers in New England and other States, rear large families, pay all their debts and taxes promptly, live independently, well clothed and comfortably housed and provided for, and lay up money, on farms of fifty acres. With them there is a place for everything, and everything in its place. Their horses and cattle, tools and implements are attended to with clock-like regularity. Nothing is put off till to-morrow, that can be done to-day. Economy is wealth, and system affords ease. These men are seldom in a hurry, except in harvest time. And in long winter evenings, or severe weather, which forbids employment out of doors, one makes corn brooms, another shoes, a third years was one of the editors of the Semeur, has is a carpenter, cooper or tailor; and one woman spins, another weaves, and another braids "Palm leaf hats." And the families thus occupied are among the most healthy and cheerful in the world.

A rural life is not only the most happy and virtuous, but the most comfortable. Rural villages combining all necessary manufacturing employments, are the very soul of our Republic. A machine compact, cheap and simple for spinning in a family to equal the throstle or mule, and a loom for weaving, like Claussen's, in every farm house, would soon make an end to large cities. What does the most wealthy man get for all his riches but food and clothing; and could clothing be made by some cheap and simple machine in every family, what great resources would every farmer of fifty acres possess within his own household .- Scientific American.

ANOTHER WATCHMAN GONE.

Died in China Village, July 18th, 1848, of pleurisy fever, after a confinement of about four weeks, the Rev. James Thwing, of the East Maine weeks, the Rev. James Thwing, of the East Maine Conference. Brother Thwing was born in Augusta, Maine, December 25th, 1796—experienced religion in August, 1822—joined society on trial the following March—was baptized by the writer of this notice, and received into the Methodist Episcopal Church, May 25th, 1823—licensed to exhort August 17th, 1826, by Rev. Wilder Mack—and licensed to preach. January 20th, 1827, a. a. Constitution of the consedution of the consedutio d to preach, January 20th, 1827, at a Quar-Meeting Conference holden in Hallowell-received into the travelling connection on trial at the Conference holden at Vienna, August, 1828-was or dained Deacon at the Conference holden in Portland. June, 1830, and ordained Elder at the Conference held in Bucksport, July, 1832. At the Vienna Conference he was appointed to Bristol Circuit, where he travelled two years. In 1831-2 he travelled Vassalboro' Circuit; 1833, Friendship; 1834, Bristol; 1835, Pittston. In 1836, stationed in Bath; 1837. Georgetown; 4838, Pittston; 1839-40, Poland; 1841, Gorham; 1842, Bowdoinham; 1843-4, Durham; 1845, South Paris; 1846, Fairfield; 1847, Union; 1848, East Vassalboro' and China Village, where he ended his useful life in the full hope of blissful immortality. His body was conveyed to Augusta, where the funeral services were attended by the writer of this notice, and his mortal remains were conveyed to the tomb, there to remain till the morning of the resurrection. Brother Thwing was a good man and a faithful minister of the Gospel sound orthodox Methodist, never swerved by Mil lerism or Come-out-ism, which often crossed his path in his ministerial labors. He fought a good fight and kept the faith, and finished his course in full of the divine efficacy of that Gospel which he had preached to save from sin and its evil effects. In most f the Circuits which he travelled, his labors were attended with the Divine Spirit, and hundreds of souls were brought from darkness to light through his la ors; but he rests from his labors, and his works do fallow him. He retained his senses to the last mo his last words were, "Glory," clasping his hands. In the death of Brother Thwing his wife has lost an affectionate husband, and his children a kind father, who exhorted them on his deathbed to meet him in Heaven, and the church a faithful minis-May the good Lord sanctify this affliction to the good of the afflicted family and to the church. DAVID HUTCHINSON.

Winslow, August 25, 1848.

Herald and Journal

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1848.

SPIRIT OF THE METHODIST PRESS.

Hymn Book Committee-Modus Operandi-Reduction of Book Prices-Secession on the Border-Pro-Slavery Action-Religious

The New York correspondent of the Pittsburg Christian Advocate gives the following account of

the modus operandi of the Hymn Book Committee :-

"The Hymn Book Committee have also been in session for several days. We are really pleased at the business-like manner in which they went to Their sessions continued from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M., with short intervals for refreshment Each one had come with his bundle of criticisms, his table of contents, or outline of arrangement and distribution, and his mutilated Hymn Book. The work performed at this session of the Committe was the reading of the entire Hymn Book through in course, determining what hymns shall be retained and what expurgated; and also abridging and correcting, as found necessary, the hymns retained. We understand the Committee bid fair to make considerable havoc with the old Hymn Book; but will still retain nearly all of those hymns that are sung with general interest and profit by our people. next step of the Committee was to appoint a Sub-Committee to range the universe of hymn books and select suitable hymns to make out the complement necessary for the completion of the Book. The Sub-Committee are Dr. Floy and R. A. West, Esq. At a subsequent meeting of the Genaral Con we learn, it is proposed to go through the hymns that they went through the Hymn Book. The third and last thing to be attended to is the arrangement and distribution of the hymns. We are glad the se lection of the hymns preceded the adaptive of something under each head should have betrayed them into the retention of hymns unworthy; or the fear of having too many under other heads should have land to the omission of hymns really excellent. It will be seen Committee propose radical changes in our present Hymn Book. And, on the whole, we think the prospect is that the improvements in the Book will compensate for the trouble and expense of effecting them."

The Genesee Evangelist continues to belabor the question of the reduction of our book prices. We give elsewhere this week the explanation of the Agents.

The Richmond Christian Advacate contains the proceedings of a portion of the church at Fredericksburg, Va., who have seceded to the M. E. Church, South. Rev. N. Wilson, a delegate to the last General Conference, is pastor.

"An article signed 'A Virginian,' containing an extract from Mr. Wilson's speech in the General Conference, appeared in the Richmond Christian Advoarticle was republished in one of the Fredericksburg papers. Soon after its appearance, Mr. Wilson gave notice from his pulpit, that on the next evening, Monday, the 31st of July, he would reply to the article, and vindicate himself and his church from the doctrines charged upon them respectively in the communication of 'A Virginian.'"

Dr. Lee and other Southern men being invited by the disaffected, went into the town to sanction the disturbance; the town Hall was procured, lectures and addresses on the great controversy were delivered, and finally resolutions passed separating the seceders from the M. E. Church, and denouncing it without mercy. One of these resolutions will explain the motives of this factious uproar, led on by Christian ministers. Read and ponder it. .

Resolved, That in our solemn judgment the time has arrived when the people of the South owe it to mselves to sustain no minister, however holy and irreproachable in his life, who is connected with church, the leading characteristic of which is deeprooted hostility to the institution of slavery-and which, by its policy, is working quietly and insidious on among us than the most ultra abolitionists in

This is very, though unwittingly, honorable to the North, but alas, what does it imply in respect to the Church South. That church retains, though reluctantly, are article which denounces slavery as "a great evil," and proposes to "extirpate" it, and yet these seceders leave us and reprobate us because we are "working effectually" the downfall of the evil, and join the Southern Church out of hostility to us. Slavery is the reason-slavery that desecrates, deforms, and will sooner or later ruin the whole Southern organization.

A correspondent of the Western Christian Advocate discusses the duty of the religious press respecting

the political question of "slavery extension." He says: We believe that neutrality is the best position for religious journals to occupy on subjects purely politi-cal; but when politicians and political parties are called upon to act on a question of morals, and when these organized parties are doing all they can to get the people, the sovereigns of the land, the and non-professor of religion, committed in favor of a moral wrong, then certainly it becomes the duty of the religious press to speak out. Suppose, for instance, that the Roman Catholic Church in the United stance, that the Roman Catholic Church in the United States held the balance of power, and should propose to any one of the present political parties her assistance, provided, if successful, the bloody Inquisition should be established; what, then, would be the duty of the religious press? Would it be her duty still to look on with indifference and to occupy neutral ground? We presume not. Apply this to the subject now under consideration. Recently a large amount of free territory has been added to the United

States, and it is now proposed, as we are all aware, by a new class of abolitionists, to abolish in said territory freedom and establish slavery on her ruins. This being the case, we ask again, and we ask with intense anxiety, what is the duty of the religious press? Will she be neutral? Will she stand still and look as with seld indifference when at the same time her on with cold indifference, when at the same time her patrons may be induced to give their influence in favor of this moral wrong? We hope not. For the sake of our beloved Christianity, for the sake of our country, yea, for the sake of humanity and justice,

Amen! God forbid that any political casuistry party chicanery should silence the voice of religion on such a question. There is little or no practical difficulty about it. The religious press can confine itself to the subject, the doctrine, and say nothing pro or con of party organizations.

The Christian Advocate and Journal of last week presents a leader on Entire Sanctification. It says: We hope the day will never come when, under proper circumstances, the profession of the blessing of perfect love will, among Methodists, be regarded as an evidence of either fanaticism or spiritual pride. Should this day come, and should our ministers either become afraid or ashamed of either the doctrine or profession of entire sanctification, we doubt not but our mission as Methodists will have been accomplish-ed, and Ichabod—the glory is departed—will be written upon the door-posts of our churches.

In the same No. Dr. Levings thus speaks of our revised Discipline:-

The book is greatly improved; and our old and worthy friend, Rev. T. Spicer, has done the church good service in picking out the tangles of the old arrangement, and in causing the several parts and subjects to take position according to natural affinity. With the exception of the Articles of Religion, the General Rules, the Ritual, and a few other parts, the Discipline has undergone frequent changes to meet the wants of the connection, and to keep pace with the progress and enlargement of the work. And when new matter has been added, it has not always found its proper place. Hence the book used to pre appearance of a cabinet of very valuable jewels, thrown together without order or arrange-ment. But Br. Tobias Spicer has by much labor, found out the parts related, and introduced them to each other, so that it is hoped, for the future, they will continue to live together in unbroken friendship

yea all of us, ministers and people, will take up the little book anew, and give it a more thorough investigation than ever? Truly we shall find it to be multum in parvo. The book is small; but what a variety of important subjects, how simple, and yet how comprehensible! Well might a celebrated member of the Vermont bar once say of it, "It is the greatest uninspired production in the language."

WESLEYAN CONFERENCE.

The late Weslevan Conference was an occasion of great interest to the Methodists of England. A correspondent of one of the Wesleyan papers says of it: that "Altogether, the Hull Conference has been one of the most remarkable events this locality has known. Being the first that has ever been held here and therefore to a great extent composed of ministers who have seldom an opportunity of attending it, an increased interest has necessarily been felt with reference to the business transactions, and the appointed religious services. The congregations and assemblies have also consisted of thousands of persons who were never before present at this great annual gathering. Members of our societies from nearly every part of Lincolnshire, and the East and North Ridings of Yorkshire, as well as many from the Western part of this country, with several from Norfolk, Cambridgeshire, the Metropolis, &c., have embraced the rare opportunity afforded them of visiting Hull at this profitable season. As many as 250 persons were conveyed, per steamer, from Boston; in Lincolnshire the canal boats have been heavily freighted, and the railway trains have daily been full of anxious friends, intent on the enjoyment of the services, meetings and associations connected with the Hull Conference."

ANOTHER REDUCTION

The Genesee Evangelist states that, " At the meeting of the Book Committee last week, a proposition was made, and is to be thrown out as a feeler among the people. They propose to reduce the price of the paper to \$1.25, on the first of January next, provided 20,000 new subscribers can be obtained or pledged by that time. In case this is done, the preachers are to pay \$1 for the paper they receive, and are to be allowed 20 cents for each new subscriber they obtain, and 5 per cent. on all collections made for the paper." The Evangelist declares this "another great splutteration, which the people will care little about, and which will not much more concern the ministers, because the reduction is not low enough. We have two remarks to make about it. The first is, that we do not believe the condition of 20,000 new subscribers will be realized. Notwithstanding the commanding position of the great official, the large growth of the church in every section of the country has created a disposition, if not necessity for local organs. These must hereafter interfere with any very great increase of the circulation of the Advocate, though its circulation is yet, we believe, considerably below its due maximum. Our second remark is, that the new price looks a little odd; \$1.50 or \$1.00 would look somewhat more symmetrical, to say the least. Our brethren at New York could not, of course, have aimed at under selling by a few pennies the other papers already reduced, but there are some crooked minds which will inevitably get this impolite suspicion, notwithstanding it is quite clear that the difference is too petty to have any practical effect, against the local interest above

The other papers had no idea of superseding the Advocate, however impertinently ambitious they might have been of competing with it a little better. The design of reducing was advocated as a general measure for all our papers, in the Book Concern Committee at the General Conference, and by no men more than those who are locally in sympathy with the Northern Christian Advocate and Zion's Herald. It was not for local advantage, but for the general good; and indeed the proposition had been introduced at Boston months before, but was abandoned for the reason (among others) of its not being fair to the other papers, unless they should have the opportunity first of getting from the General Conference authority for the same reform. In the Book Concern Committee at Pittsburg it was urged chiefly by New England and Western New York delegates; and when the measure failed there, the intimation was given that the change must and would be made in the Northern Christian Advocate and the Herald. \$1.00 or \$1.50 were the only sums thought of in the Committee. Both the papers mentioned waited some time after the General Conference to see what would be done in higher quarters, but at last concluded further delay unnecessary. We hope, therefore, there will

be no uncharitable constructions. In regard to the new terms, we observe, that while we utterly doubt the success of the condition pro posed at New York, yet if it should succeed, we have no doubt that the rest of our organs will come down -we were going to say to the same terms, but this won't do-they will certainly be excused if they omit the petty fraction which must be very vexatious in remittances, &c., and come down to a round \$1.00. One thing, at least, we can assure our readers of viz., that the Herald will hereafter never be used as means of profit—its reduction will be correspondent to its success; we shall hold on to our proposed terms of \$1.50, and when we have secured this ex-

as their patronage shall dictate.

Berald

obtained," (i. e. 20,000 additional,) and "the Agents for so many years. Do we realize what a work the tent not exceeding one page of the paper."

DR. BUNTING.

quest for a supernumerary relation at the late Wesleyan Conference. Our English papers contain further proceedings in the case. Dr. B. said:—

It was on May 12th that I first mentioned my intention of requesting from the Conference leave to become a supernumerary. That was to me a very solemn moment; and the present moment, when I am brought to make this request, I feel to be peculiarly solemn. Not that I agree, at all, with the propriety of the sentiment which some have expressed, that to be a supernumerary is to be supermiserable. I do not believe that my honored brethren near me—Reece and Marsden—feel it to be so, and to sit side by side with them I should esteem an honor. It is, in my view, no misery at all, when a man feels that he is n longer adequate to his work, freely and simply to confess it. Those who have seen me at the successive Conferences, must have observed the declining state of my health. I have almost lost the power of walk-ing. A man who fills any office in London should be to make calls in half a dozen places in the city in one morning, and transact business in each of them. In addition to my defect in reference to walking, I have almost lost my voice by an attack of chronic bronchitis, brought upon me by attempting to preach twice one particular Sabbath. I feel, besides all this, a general feebleness; and, what is more painful, have often had to struggle with a continued sleeplessness a striving in vain to procure refreshing sleep; and Another thing which influenced me is, the conviction that the claims on the labors of a Missionary Secretary are now such that no man, unless in the full vigor of health, can fulfil them. Having given this notice to cisco. Thence another steamer takes the mails and the committee, I had no intention but that of retiring passengers to the Columbia. The whole distance from the house I now occupy, in August next, just as any other preacher in similar circumstances would do. And, having so intimated my intention, I retired from the committee while they deliberated on my case. It was during my absence that this kind and friendly reprise; it is worthy of the country and the age. Some sent to me. But it was not till a considerable time after that I learnt what had been actually arranged in reference to my case, on the recommendation sub-committee which has been referred to. It seems to comprehend China in the system. It is supposed that the committee are of opinion that there are some that the Sandwich Islands may be reached in forty services which I may yet render. And it may be that the providence of God has so placed me, with reference to other portions of his church, that I may be of some service still, notwithstanding my many inphysical weakness; yes, and of my mental infirmities too. I can judge of a case I think, nearly as well as ever, when it is afresh brought before me with all its parts. But I am subject to great lapses of memdents of a case. If, in a friendly way, you feel disposed to say to me that I ought to retire, say so. I hink you ought to have the moral coutage to say i opinion. I shall again beg permission to retire while war. you decide upon my case. (No, no, from a large portion of the Conference, and the Doctor conse-

The following resolution was adopted without dis-

Resolved, That Dr. Bunting be re-appointed of the Secretaries of the Missionary Society, with the distinct understanding, on the part of the Confer-

A GOOD WORD FROM THE WEST. Slavery-The Biblical Institute.

One of the very first men of Methodism in the valley of the Mississippi writes us as follows:-

trict since General Conference. So far as I know, says: "The matter affects all, and will, we hope, be matters are tolerably quiescent on what used to be generally taken up. There is no question, that the called "the border," in the far West.

speedy extirpation.

et's school, that when the elders of the church go Methodisn expects it." hence, they may have sons worthy of Methodism to succeed them in the ministration of the Word of Life. But I now think, one at a time; much prejudice remains to be surmounted. But diligent, prudent Correspondence of Western Christian Advocate-Dr. Uphan perseverance, with God's blessing, will and must suc-Yours truly.

THE HERALD. BR. STEVENS :- I wish you would persuade the runs between this city and his home. In giving the proprietors of the Herald to put the price at \$1.50 news of the day, he says, "There is just at this time without being assured of the 5000 additional subscri- a little flurry in certain quarters among us, relative bers. Cheap postage, cheap fare, is the order of the to a subject with which many of your readers are day. As it now stands, it is more difficult to get sub- not altogether unacquainted. The subject of Chrisscribers than it was before. They say, "I think I tian perfection, or to speak in more fashionable dialect, will wait till the cheap hour comes before I begin," of Holiness, has for a few years past received an in-And thus there may be thousands waiting that you creased degree of attention in this city and to the know nothing about.* If there should be no dividend Eastward," &c. "The immediate occasion of the to the Conferences for a year or two, yet this would present excitement in that region, is the appearance be a hundred to one compensated by the healthy, of an article in the late issue of the Quarterly, remoral, true Methodistical tone, which would be given viewing Prof. Upham's Life of Mad. Guyon, in which to our societies, by having this paper thrown into all the learned author and the subject of his panegyric our families. I consider the weekly visits of the are treated with great freedom, and the work rather Herald my most efficient aid in the arduous work of blamed than praised. (!) This has caused somewhat the ministry. I want it to come so cheap that no of a buzz, and is likely to bring down many a pious poor family need be without it. I am more and more scowl on the luckless reviewer, and may lead to furconvinced of the tremendous power of the press for ther consequences. A review of the review was ofgood or ill. If we could only get the Herald into all fered to the editor of the Christian Advocate for pubthe families of our congregations, we should suffer lication, and declined. So matters now stand, but it little or nothing from the radicalism of the day. I is presumed the end is not yet." Now from concurour books and papers are scarcely seen.

find that different forms of come-out-ism abound ring circumstances, we suppose the declined article most, and seem to find the most congenial soil where to be the one lately published in the Herald; and it I find that those who take the paper are better in- viewer" and the writer of the letter above quoted are formed, more liberal, and ready for every good word identical. The flippancy of style on so sacred a suband work. They are not the ones to complain and ject we hope is confined to one claiming the name of say, "we do not know where the money goes to that Methodist, but who will hereafter be known, "in certain is contributed," and so give little or nothing. The quarters among us," by a rather different cognomen. spreading of your paper broadcast over New Eng. There is a good story going the rounds of New York and, it seems to me would easily double our mis- and Boston, which may cause your readers to smile, sionary collections, as well as every other. Lower and show them the value of some kinds of criticism the price positively, and then let us all go to work like Do you remember the anecdote told of Sydney Smith. men that love Methodism, Christianity in earnest, ho- the English reviewer, who boasted that by his critiliness of heart and life, and see if we cannot double cisms he would expel Methodism from England? the subscription list by the time the year closes. I It is said that one day he met a brother critic wh presume, Br. Stevens, you are not aware how few had under his arm a large volume just published. Heralds are taken in proportion to the number of "What are you going to do with that?" asked Sydmembers and Methodist families, as well as families ney Smith. that belong to our congregations. There is not a "I am going to look it through and write a review charge where I have been in New England, but that of it," answered the other. the subscription list ought to be nearly quadrupled "Bad plan! bad plan!" answered the erudite re this very hour. It is evident to me that if we wish, viewer, "never read a book you are going to review or were to take possession of the land in the name of -I never do, it biases one so !" the Lord of Hosts, (and I hope no ambition less than Now the well authenticated report that the "luckthat will fill our hearts,) we must alter our policy in re- less reviewer," who so indiscriminately condemne gard to our books and papers. Let us do away with all all of Prof. Upham's works, as "likely to do much dividends, and let the press groan night and day with more harm than good," has acknowledged that he

periment, our friends may look out for just such terms be placed in every kitchen, parlor, bed room, shop declaration of the English critic to be well talked of, with real Irish vivacity, but are ridiculous in their and factory throughout the land. Like the frogs of Since writing the above, the Advocate has come to Egypt, (though for a different purpose,) let them find hand, with a notice on the subject from the Agents in their way every where. O, it seems to me the object which they state the conditions to be "\$1.25 per copy, would be a glorions one, and the good done would in advance-excepting to preachers, who are to pay cast entirely into the shade the small sums of gold \$1.00"-" if forty thousand subscribers should be and silver, the dividends, which have blinded our eyes to be empowered to receive advertisements to an ex- colporteurs are doing? Filling the country with other books to the exclusion of our own. It is time we waked up to this matter.

I hope, brother, you will agitate this matter, till something worthy of us as a church shall be done. We have heretofore mentioned Dr. Bunting's re- We ought to have large plans, and not be satisfied with the day of small things. I only took my pen to ing as I have, but on this subject I hardly know and for South America, twenty-four—in all, eleven where to stop. Affectionately yours,

> * This is very natural, and was fully anticipated; hence we have not much urged immediate efforts to carry out the new arrangement. We have supposed that they should be made within the last three months before the new volume. Commence about October. Meanwhile, however, we hope no earlier effort that is convenient will be omitted.

MAGNIFICENT ENTERPRISE-FORWARD The measures of our Government for the introduc tiod of steam navigation on our Pacific coast are much more matured than we had supposed. From the Journal of Commerce we learn, that the line of mail steamers between New York and New Orleans, by way of Havana, with its branch to Chagres, will soon be in operation. The arrangement is to connect with the mail line on the Pacific from Panama to the Columbia River. This service is to be performed by a steamer touching at San Blas and Mazatlan in Mexico, and at some of the principal ports in California, until it arrives at San Franfrom New York to Oregon, between five and six thousand miles, will be performed in a little more istrance against the decision I had formed, was of the Government steamers are now fitting out for the Pacific, to extend the mail connection to the of the Sandwich Islands, and it is contemplated ultimately days from New York. The service will be arranged with reference also to a communication with Wheelwright's line of British steamers on the Pacific coast I still am increasingly sensible of my of South America. The Government pays \$490,000 a year, for a monthly mail by this route between New York and the Columbia River, and a semi monthly mail between New York and New Orleans ory. I cannot retain before my mind all the antece- by way of Charleston, Savannah and Havana. The contract is for ten years. The steamers are all constructed under Government inspection, with a view at once. It would, I assure you, accord with my own to their employment, when required, as vessels of

> One of the Pacific steamers is in such a state of forwardness that she will be despatched to her destination in October next, and two more will follow her successively at intervals of one month each. The whole line between New York and Oregon is expected to be in operation next January.

The magnitude of the project, and the expedition with which it has been carried out reflect the highest ence, that his attention to the duties of the office credit on the enterprise and energy of New York shall be regulated entirely by his own convenience. | merchants. The effect of this great movement on the development, industrial, social and moral, of those distant territories must be great, and even glo-

CHEAP METHODIST BOOKS.

Some of our English Methodist brethren are like I wish great success to Zion's Herald, and the ourselves, determined on a reformation in the price New England Conferences, and especially to your- of Methodist Books. The subject was up in their Conference a year ago, and petitions were sent to the Some score of converts have joined us on my dis-last session. The editor of the Wesleyan (London) high-prices charged for our Wesleyan books, which The prayer here is, not only that slavery may not in quality are unsurpassed in the world, has greatly be extended, but that the hated thing itself may, by narrowed their sale; and the consequence is, that the righteous interposition of Heaven, come to a our people are behind the members of other churches in knowledge and information. This also may be Please send me privately the state and prospects one of the causes of our decline in numbers, as we of the Biblical Institute. I hope it will prove a can scarcely expect stability, where its essential supgreat blessing to the church, and a bond of indissoluble union between the East and West of our Zion. term; but it amounts to the same thing when it is You are foremost in action, but some of us in the offered at a price beyond the reach of thousands. West have long thought of the necessity of a proph-

LETTER FROM NEW YORK. Anecdote of Sydney Smith.

MR. EDITOR :- Taking up the Western Christian Advocate dated a few weeks since, I looked over a letter from one of its correspondents who hails from New York, although it may be possible that a river is rather more than suspected that the "luckless re-

its never ceasing to labor, and to prepare good books to never read but one of them, has caused the similar

and though our letter-writer may prefer to veil him- logic, and their attempts at wit often degenerate into self by the signature of "Observer," he may rest as- puerility .- Redding & Co., Boston. sured that he will be quite generally spoken of as "Syd. Smith the Second."

MISSIONARY REPORT.

The Annual Report of our Parent Missionary So ciety has been received. It is a ne at and substantial pamphlet skilfully prepared. We gi following summary:

In the Foreign Department, there is reported for the Liberia Mission, nine hundred and sixty-five

nately yours,
H. C. ATWATER.

vas fully anticipated;
d immediate efforts to
t. We have supposed in New York, forty-eight; and among the native population connected with the regular work, including a few colored members, and a few whites among the Indians, twenty-four thousand three hundred and fifty-two. The number of missionaries employed in the Do

mestic field, at present, is three hundred and fiftyeight. Of these, eighty-six are laboring among the Germans, sixteen among the Indians, one for the benefit of Swedes, and Swedish and Norwegian sailors, and two hundred and fifty-five in destitute portions of the United States and territories. In our Foreign department, including printers, teachers, mechanics, &c., there are forty-nine.

From this exhibit we gather that the aggregates of issionaries and church members in the Foreign and Domestic fields, now under the care of this Society, says: "Only about one fourth of the voters of Maryand dependent in whole, or in part, upon its funds, land are slaveholders; and those who do not own this are as follows :-

Missionaries, Church Member Foreign, Domestic, 1,139 30,560

Comparing these results with the aggregates of the past year, it will be seen, that there has been an increase over the returns of the year 1846-7, of thirty-black infection whose blighting influence has hitherseven missionaries, and two thousand seven hundred to kept barren, and waste, and desolate, the finest and seventy-four church members. The total re-portions of the 'bright and sunny South." ceipts for the year, including last year's balance on hand, was \$108.876. Expenditures \$86,835.

LITERARY NOTICES.

THE PATRIARCHAL AGE: or the History and Religion of Mankind from the Creation to the Death of Isaac: deduced from the Writings of Moses, and other Inspired Authors; and illustrated by Copious Where we then had not even a private house to have References to the Ancient Records, Traditions, and Mythology of the Heathen World. by George Smith, F. S. A., Member of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, of the Royal Society of Literature, of the Irish Archaeological So- in reference to the acts of the late General Conferciety, etc. George Peck, Editor. 8vo., pp. 522- ence is of but little weight; but I am constrained to New York: Lane & Scott, 1848.

found and erudite productions of the age. The au- their decisions." thor is said to be a Weslevan Layman. He refers occasionally to Adam Clarke and Richard Watson with evident respect. The volume pursues a twofold course; it expounds critically the Scripture facts relating to any one point under consideration, as the Creation, Paradise, the Temptation, &c., and then brings the confirmatory testimony of Egyptian, Indian, Phenician, Chaldean, Greek, Latin, Scandinavian, and other traditions and myths, to illustrate and support the sacred text. A vast amount of learning and curious speculation is thus brought out. The ence, has received the title of D. D. from a Western reader will be astonished at the coincidences and institution. plausibilities by which the learned author sustains his positions. The latest and best researches respecting the philological and historical difficulties of the Pen- ed for the 16th of November-the day succeeding tateuch are embodied in the work. Interesting and the Presidential valuable as is the text, the preliminary dissertation is still more so to us. It presents almost if not quite, a demonstration of the accuracy of the Septuagint chronology. Usher's Hebrew Chronology, as used in other our English Bibles, is irreconcilable with the most effort for the Herald by the close of the volume. authentic ancient dates of profane history, and involves insurmountable difficulties. The Septuagint gives at least 600 years more to the antediluvian period, and removes the most formidable disagreements between sacred and profane history. The Hebrew chronology now used by us is unquestionably an imposition world "Supplemental Notes upon his History of the of the Jews, against Christianity, palmed upon the Middle Ages." Mr. Hallam has now reached an ad-Christian world with singular success.

work. Our preachers should obtain it immediately, to be perfecting with his own hand those labors, They will thank us when they read it for urging it which have made his life honorable, and which will thus strongly on their attention. It is "got after death be his noblest monument. up" in the best style of our Book Concern, which means of course the best style of the American market: a little too fine for the cheap prices demanded now-a-days .- Strong & Brodhead, No. 1 Cornhill.,

THE LIBERTY ALMANAC for 1849 has been issued by the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society. counting the copies of each edition, an average of Its calendar is calculated for the principal cities of two hundred and forty million volumes. the nation, and it is full of important Anti-slavery

fine engravings, and contributions from Simms, Read, month's Bentley's Miscellany contains a translation, Street, Burleigh, Herbert, Grace Greenwood, Mrs. with excellent prefatory and explanatory notes, of 'El Sigourney, &c .- Redding & Co., Boston. GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK for September has been re-

gravings, and contains a long and interesting list of contributions .- Hotchkiss & Co., 13 Court St. "THE FREEDOM OF THE HUMAN WILL" is the

ceived. It is embellished with some half dozen en-

title of a sermon by the Rev. E. Noyes, of Boston, delivered before the Annual Association of the New Connexion of General Baptists. It is a very lucid James II., by Thomas Babington Macaulay, is in the definition and defence of the Freedom of the Will. press

CHRISTIAN SONGS is the title of a volume of original poems, by Rev. Dr Lyons, some of which are ent of the New York Literary World says:familiar to the public by their currency in the newsthe collection, and the rare fact that the volume has reached a third edition signifies much reached a third edition signifies much. Appleton,

Philadelphia.

American agent of the Bibliographical Account of graphia Americana: a Bibliographical Account of the Sources of Early American History; comprising

very beautiful engravings; the first a monument in America from 1543 to 1700, together with notices of Greenwood Cemetery, the second a portrait. \$3.00

per ann.—Taylor, New York.

Admitted from ore important unpublished manuscripts.

The great expense which so vast an undertaking must call for is to be defrayed by the subscription of must call for is to be defrayed by the subscription of must call for is to be defrayed by the subscription of must call for is to be defrayed by the subscription of must call for is to be defrayed by the subscription of must call for is to be defrayed by the subscription of the more important unpublished manuscripts.

hand at Strong & Brodhead's, 1 Cornhill. It presents a long list of articles, the most entertaining of which is the Editor's Sketches of Residence Abroad .-There is also an original piece of poetry from Tupper, but quite beneath the usual excellence of his pen. The engraving is a capital specimen of the art. \$2.00 per ann.

TEMPTATIONS, a Story for the Reformed, is a well Mr. Arthur. It is illustrated with good plates, and the library in which it may be found, will be given in issued in a very neat pamphlet form by Oliver & connexion with the description. Mr. Stevens intend Brothers, New York.

letters in answer to Kirwan, by Bishop Hughes.

They are written in a remarkably pure style and collection of books relating to America in the world."

ALBION WESLEYAN SEMINARY, MICHI.

We have received a very neatly got up Catalogue this Seminary.

The Faculty is composed as follows: Rev. Clark T. Hinman, M. A., Principal, and Proessor of Moral and Intellectual Science and Belles.

Elijah W. Merrill, M. A., Professor of Ancient Languages and Elocution.

Rev. M. Smedley Hawley, M. A., Professor of Mathematics and Natural Science. Miss Abigail C. Rogers, Preceptress. Mrs. Martha A. Hinman, Teacher of Music, Paint.

ing and Drawing. Melancthon W. Fish, Teacher of the Indian De partment. The following is the summary of students:-

Total Summer Term, Whole number for two Terms. ≥ 264 Whole number by Quarters for the year, 36

REFORM.-Yale, Williamstown and Brunswick colleges have refused to confer any D. D.'s this year.

MARYLAND AND SLAVERY.

In our remarks last week on Bishop Soule's letter, we asserted that slavery was fast dying out of the slaveholding territory of the M. E. Church, Mary land is the chief section of our territory wherein it exists. A Baltimore correspondent of the N. Y. Post species of property, apart from any conscientions scruples they may have against the institution of slayery itself, hate and despise it. The laboring portion of the white population in particular, are beginning to feel and understand that they are degraded by their associations with slavery; and they are ripe for any

THE VENERABLE HENRY SMITH, of Baltimore Conference, writes to the Pittsburg Christian Advocate from "Pilgrim's Rest," as follows :- " When I travelled round Pittsburg Circuit, in 1795, Pittsburg was not on the list of appointments. But only see whose discussions so much depended. My opinion say, surely the Lord presided over them, and in the We give the entire title of this important work as most critical and difficult cases they took a wise and the best description of it. It is one of the most pro- Christian course, and I hope good will result from

> The Income of the Weslevan Theological Institution exceeded the expenditures the past year by more than six thousand dollars. The English Methodists appreciate the importance of ministerial edu-

ANOTHER.-Rev. J. M. Trimble, of the Ohio Conference, and Secretary of the late General Confer-

Thanksgiving in New Hampshire is appoint

Brethren of the ministry, read Br. Atwater's letter. Let us be prepared to make a universal and effective

LITERARY ITEMS.

HENRY HALLAM .- We observe that Henry Hallam, the distinguished historian, has just given to the vanced period in life, and, we presume, has no thought We can hardly commend too highly this great of entering upon another extended work. He seems

> FRENCH LITERATURE.-The American editor of "Vericour's Modern French Literature," states that since 1830 the incessant activity of the French mind has annually yielded in books, pamphlets, and monthly, weekly, and daily journals, a quantity of printed matter which would form in octavo leaves,

NEW WORK BY CERVANTES .- The London Morning Chronicle says, "It would be unpardonable GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE for September is out, with two not to make special mention of the fact, that this Buscapie,' the long lost work of Cervantes, recently discovered in manuscript at Cadiz. Its discovery is a real event in the literary history of Europe." Wm. and Mary Howitt are coming to this country

to live in the West, having relatives in Ohio. His connection with some London magazines has involved him in bankruptcy at the age of 54. A new history of England, from the time of

A NEW LITERARY UNDERTAKING .- A correspond

"The greatest literary enterprise of the day is

THE COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE for September con- a description of books relating to America, print tains a fine list of articles, and is embellished by two ed prior to the year 1700, and of all books pri THE LADIES' REPOSITORY for September is on Europe; and the work is to be published und the direction of the Smithsonian Institution at Wash ington, in the series of Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge. It will form one, and perhaps two vol umes similar to the edition of the Narrative of the Exploring Expedition, in quarto, and will be marked by the same elegance of mechanical execution which haracterizes that. The materials will be from all the principal public and private libraries of the United States, England, France, Germany, and several other European kingdoms, and the descriptions of each book will be unusually full and accurritten Temperance Story from the prolific pen of rate. The name of the owner of each book, or to employ quite a number of persons upon the work, and hopes to have it ready for the press in the year 1850. He will sail for England in the course of the next worth to the library

THE WESI This body adjourn session will be held painful scene occur who had waited dur portunity to address visit to this country, at the delay, and no

The Conference exp cumstance, and seen gence. We think the sical himself in the extracts from the ap First London (City R the Conference,) Israel Hargreaves, Alfred Br Fielden, Israel Phenix, s George Cubitt, Edit John Mason is Book S

John Mason is Book S
Jabez Bunting, D.
der, D. D., and Elija
Missions; Walter O
the direction of the M
sions and Schools.
Wesleyan Theolog
pointed as the Preside
Southern Branch, R
cal Tutor; Sanguel Ja
Classical Tutor; John
Northern Branch, D
nor; John Hannah,
L. Thornton, Classic
Tutor. Tutor. Second London (Great Jacob Stanley, jun., Wil

pernumerary.
Third London (Spitt Hardcastle, Benjamin Go
J. Baker, supernumera
Quick, who shall change ters in the Third London
Fourth London (Soutlert Thompson, Wilson
Lynch, supernumeraries rt Thompson, Wilson Lynch, supernumeraries Fifth London (Lamb Pennington, David Hay, as Harrison, supernume Sixth London (Hind William Atherton, Jose ting, William Clegg; J Seventh London (Ch Scott, 1st; John Bickn Eighth London (Isling ridge, Ph. D., Thomas

Taylor; John Kershaw, Bristol, North, (Kir M'Lean, William Hur Ward; John Woodrow R. Fisher, supernumera Bristol, South, (Lan Bristol, South, (Lan Carr. Birmingham, West (James Dixon, D. D., W Robert Melson, supernum Birmingham, East (B Ist, James Little, Jol Hyde, supernumeraries.

Hyde, supernumeraries. Liverpool, North (I W. Stamp, Wm. Illingy Wm. France, John C. I Liverpool, South (Pit Roebuck, Wm. H. Ta First Manchester, (Samuel Simpson, Thom Walter Hussey, Abraha Second Manchester, Jonathan J. Bates, Thor supernumerary. Third Manchester, (6 Fourth Manchester, Booth, Henry Castle (Welsh)—Richard Bor

SOUTHAMP We give you auth District, which has delightful and profits

trict, for the following.

1. The situation w this region.
2. The excellent or ance, was unsurpasse Eastham encampmen 3. The number meeting was between doubtless, contribute steadily increasing i and a good number

Lastly, A keener happily diffused am the expectation ing next year. And now, Bro. St. sisters in this and tian usefulness, which fostered during the In conclus of Springfield Disir -not certainly, f meeting on Springf DETERMINED UPON the last evening of

the question, then, t er it be not supreme the rowdy an argume tion his course of a camp meetings. A camp meetings, take glorious gathering n let us see fifty tents instead of having on represented at the en ber doubled. N. B. The meet

the same ground as to the excellent orde iff's posse upon the not having been obl Charlemont, Aug

EAST MAINE CO DEAR BR. STEVE East Maine Conference ing extracts from t The following, i Resolved, That v

our patronage and

those steam

their boats on the S ence and influence others to do so, to the the day as holy. The following, in bee, was adopted :-Resolved, That t second, third and fo instructed to give early part of the

information as they 1. Resolved, T conducting the edit 2. Resolved, T to reduce the price an effort in all our umber of subscrib though we should b ciates could deem 3. Resolved, T

transfer of the pape do advise that the n Book Concern. On motion, the a

Whereas, A prop missionary from A connected with the

Church within the Iaine Conferences, Resolved, That proposition, and recin the East Maine idiculous in their

n degenerate into

· 264

he year, 36

desolate, the finest

South.""

UTH, of Baltimore g Christian Advoollows :- " When I , in 1795, Pittsburg ents. But only see an forty-three years. ivate house to have and most important been held-one on ended. My opinion te General Confer-I am constrained to er them, and in the hey took a wise and od will result from

The English Methof ministerial edule, of the Ohio Conate General Confer-. D. from a Western

Theological Insti-

s the past year by

ampshire is appointthe day succeeding

Br. Atwater's letter. iversal and effective of the volume.

e that Henry Hallam, s just given to the n his History of the s now reached an adsume, has no thought led work. He seems hand those labors,

ble, and which will

EMS.

nent.

American editor of terature," states that of the French mind amphlets, and monthquantity of printed in octavo leaves, lition, an average of olumes.

TES. - The London ould be unpardonable of the fact, that this ontains a translation, planatory notes, of 'El of Cervantes, recently liz. Its discovery is ry of Europe." coming to this country

tives in Ohio. His nagazines has involved f 54.

d, from the time of on Macaulay, is in the

KING.—A correspond-World says:

erprise of the day is Henry Stevens, the Museum. He pro-entitled 'The Biblioographical Account of n History; comprising ing to America, print-of all books printed in gether with notices of published manuscripts. vast an undertaking by the subscription of us in this country and to be published under an Institution at Washsonian Contributions to and perhaps two vol-f the Narrative of the to, and will be marked nanical execution which nd private libraries of France, Germany, and doms, and the descrip-nusually full and accu-

This body adjourned on Friday, Aug. 11. Its next gession will be held in Manchester, July 25, 1849. A painful scene occurred the day before. Dr. Dixon, leb D. Pillsbury.

Third Year—Elliot B. Fletcher, A. Foster, E. A. portunity to address the Conference respecting his Helmershausen.

Fourth Year—F. A. Soule, S. H. Beal, W. H. at the delay, and no communication was made by him. The Conference expressed much chargin at the circumstance, and seemed deeply sensible of its negligence. We think the good Doctor was a little whimsical himself in the matter. We give the following extracts from the appointments :-

THE WESLEYAN CONFERENCE.

First London (City Road, &c.)—Jos. Fowler, (Secretary of the Conference,) Israel Holgate, John Rattenbury, Joseph Hargreaves, Alfred Barrett; Joseph Brookhouse, Joshua Fielden, Isaac Phenix, sen., Seth Morris, supernumeraries. George Cubitt, Editor; John Stamp, Assistant Editor; John Mason is Book Steward.

George Cubitt, Editor; John Stamp, Assistant Editor; John Mason is Book Steward.

Jabez Bunting, D. D., John Beecham, D. D., Robt. Alder, D. D., and Elijah Hoole, General Secretaries for our Missiona; Walter O'Croggon is the Superintendent, under the direction of the Missionary Committee, of the Irish Missions and Schools.

Wesleyan Theological Institution—Dr. Bunting, re-appointed as the President of the Institution.

Vesievan Theological Institution.

Southern Branch, Richmond—Thomas Jackson, Theological Tutor; Sanuel Jackson, House Governor; John Farrar, Classical Tutor; John D. Geden, Assistant Tutor.

Northern Branch, Didsbury—John Bowers, House Governor; John Hannah, D. D., Theological Tutor; William

.. Thornton, Classical Tutor; Benjamin Hellier, Assistant Tutor. Second London (Great Queen Street, &c.)—John Lomas, Jacob Stanley, jun., William Davenport; Richard Reece, su-

pernumerary.

Third London (Spitalfields, &c.,)—Peter Duocan, Philip Hardeastle, Benjamin Gregory, jun., 2d, J. Gilchrist Wilson; J. Baker, supernumerary; Thames Mission—William A. Quick, who shall change one on each Sabbath with the ministers in the Third London Circuit.

Fourth London (Southwark, &c.)—Timothy C. Ingle, Robert Thompson, Wilson Brailsford; Robert Wheeler, James Craft Company of the Board of Managers, Bros. D. S. King and B. H. Barnes were requested to make an effort to raise some funds for the immediate wants of the Society. We hope their calls will be aroundly responded to. Fifth London (Lambeth, &c.)—T. H. Squance, Thomas Fifth London (Lambeth, &c.)—T. H. Squance, Thomas Pennington, David Hay, Luke Tyerman; Thomas Key, Thom-

s Harrison, supernumeraries. Sixth London (Hinde Street, &c.)—Abraham E. Farrar, eventh London (Chelsea, &c.)-John Brown, 1st, George

Seventh London (Chelled, Supernumerary.

Eighth London (Islington, &c.)—John Scott, John W. Etheridge, Ph. D., Thomas Vasey, Edward Lightwood, Michael G. Taylor; John Kershaw, John Mortier, supernumeraries. Bristol, North, (King Street, &c.)—Joseph Wood, John M'Lean, William Hurt, Thomas S. Monkhouse, Anthony Ward; John Woodrow, Joseph Bowes, Rob't James, Thomas R. Fisher, supernumeraries.
Bristol, South, (Langton Street, &c.)—John Hall, James

Carr.
Birmingham, West (Cherry Street, &c.)—Isaac Keeling,
James Dixon, D. D., William Wilson, third, Edward Brice; James Dixon, D. D., Robert Melson, supernumerary. Birmingham, East (Belmont Row, &c.)—Joseph Roberts, 1st, James Little, John Hartley; Benjamin Wood, James

Wm. France, John C. Leppington, supernumeraries.
Liverpool, South (Pitt Street, &c.)—Peter M'Owan, Geo.
Roebuck, Wm. H. Taylor, Wm. Willan; Calverley Riley, First Manchester, (Oldham Street, &c.)-Wm. Naylor,

Third Manchester, (Grosvenor Street, &c.)—Robert NewThird Manchester, (Grosvenor Street, &c.)—Robert NewThese, although they sell no higher at retail, inasstead, Wm. T. Radeliffe, James D. Brocklehurst.

Fourth Manchester, (Bridgwater Street, &c.)—Wm. O.
Booth, Henry Castle; Wm. Shelmerdine, supernumerary.
(Welsh)—Richard Bonner, who shall act under the direction of the Superintendent of the fourth Manchester circuit.

Fifth Manchester, (Oxford Road, &c.)—Geo. Osborn, Frederick J. Jobson, John Kirk, second; Robert Wood, super-

SOUTHAMPTON CAMP MEETING.

District, which has just closed, was one of the most delightful and profitable of any ever held on the Dising useful knowledge by means of our books and 1. The situation was the VERY BEST known in all sire of the

2. The excellent order, and prudence from disturbance, was unsurpassed even by that enjoyed at your

ints the expectation of a still larger and better meeting next year.

And now, Bro. Stevens, we expect the brethren and sisters in this and Worcester District—for some of them were with us—will act out the spirit of Christian usefulness, which was so eminently begotten and

fostered during the meeting.
In conclusion, we say to the brethren and friends of Springfield Disirict, that the question of the pro-

E. A. MANNING, Secretary, N. B. The meeting next year is to be held on the same ground as the present.

N. B. The meeting next year is to be held on the same ground as the present.

A brother at my elbow tells me to add, in regard to the excellent order, that instead of having a sheriff's posse upon the ground, one constable only sufficed to serve us, and he had next to nothing to do, not having been obliged to lay hands on any disturber of our peace.

Charlemont, Aug. 28, 1848.

E. A. M.

EAST MAINE CONFERENCE RESOLUTIONS.

Prace Resource of the Price of the Christian Advocate and Journal to one dollar and twenty-five cents! We have merely to say at present that we have always thought without full faith that this will be a good thing to us, whatever it may be to subscribers, we think it proper to announce at this time that the Pittsburg Christian Advocate will ome down to as low a figure as the New York, or probably any other of our official papers. The Committee will meet in a few days, and further information will be given.—Pittsburg Christian Advocate.

ce, was adopted :-

3. Resolved, That, though we do not advise a

WM. H. PILSBURY.

COMMITTEE OF EXAMINATION.

On motion, adopted by a rising vote the follow

Resolved. That we tender to the citizens of Bangor and vicinity, who have kindly entertained the members of this Conference during our present session, our grateful acknowledgements, and that we will devoutly pray for their spiritual and temporal prosperity.

WM. H. PILSBURT, JoSIAH HIGGINS.

On motion, voted that the above be published in the Zion's Herald.

On rising to vote for the above, Bishop Hedding remarked, "I want to vote for that; I feel on that subject." Such, also, was, I think, the universal feeling of the Conference.

A. Church, Secretary. Georgetown, Aug. 16th, 1848.

WESLEYAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

MR. EDITOR :- Will you allow me to say a word in relation to the above Society?

I wish to inform our friends that our treasury is

be promptly responded to. Will the early friends of this cause again give us their aid? Don't wait to be called upon personally. Send in your donations at once to the Treasurer. We Killiam Atherton, Joseph Beaumont, M. D., William M. Bun-Killiam Clegg; Joseph Sutcliffe, A. M., Joseph Lewis, hope the former beneficaries of the Society will feel particularly called upon in this emergency

Boston, Sept. 6.

REDUCTION OF PRICES.

As the intentions of the General Conference with regard to reducing the price of our books do not ap-pear to be understood by all, and as some have expressed dissatisfaction with the manner in which the reduction has been made, a few words by way of ex-

planation may be necessary.

The General Conference decided, that the books of the General Catalogue should be reduced, on an of the General Catalogue should be reduced, on an average, fifteen per cent. It was not the intention stamp, Wm. Illingworth, Samuel R. Hall; John Davis, France, John C. Leppington, supernumeraries. catalogue as a whole. This has been done, and more, as will appear by comparing the two catalogues.

Some complain that a part of the books have not been reduced at all. This is true in a few instances. First Manchester, (Oldham Street, &c.)—Wm. Naylor, Samuel Simpson, Thomas Nightingale, Wm. H. Cornforth; Walter Hussey, Abraham Stead, superouneraries.

Second Manchester, (Irwell Street, &c.)—Wm. Vevers, Jonathan J. Bates, Thomas Capp, John Vanes; Thomas Slugg, Many of our books had already been reduced by

buy to sell again a fraction more than they did under

count has been made than on some others, with the hope of bringing them again into the market; for among them are some of our most useful publica-SOUTHAMPTON CAMP MEETING.

We give you authority to sav, Bro. Stevens, to all

May we not hope, that with these explanations all

people, that the camp meeting for Springfield will be satisfied; and that our brethren will ente trict, for the following good and sufficient reasons :- periodicals? That it may be so, is the anxious de-

"FAITH AND ITS EFFECTS."

Eastham encampment.

3. The number of permanent attendants on the meeting was between five and six hundred, which, doubtless, contributed largely to that unwavering and troubled with difficulties in the way of believing. troubled targety to that unwavering and steadily increasing interest so apparent.

4. The cause of holiness received a happy impulse, and a good number of conversions was witnessed.

Lastly, A keener relish for camp meetings was happly diffused among the people, which quite war-happly diffused among the people, which quite war-lated to lead such souls into a scriptural and practical significance. faith. For sale by Strong & Brodhead, No. 1 Corn-

Religious Summary.

OUR BIBLICAL SCHOOL, says a friend, " is in a most flourpriety of camp meetings, is not debata-ble—not certainly, for a year to come, for the camp meeting on Springfield District for 1849 is ALREADY and excellent young men they are too—many of them possess ETERMINED UPON, and that too, by acclamation, on fine talents, and bid fair to be ornaments to the church, as well the last evening of the meeting just held. We put the question, then, to every Methodist at least, whether it be not supremely absurd, and vastly worse than foolish, by our own cavillings on this question, to give the rowdy an argument from our own months, to sanction his course of active and downright opposition to camp meetings. And we say too, to every lover of camp meetings, take courage from the superior order enjoyed at our meeting this year, to rally for a really and I think we may come up to our wonted state of prosperity.

Br. Demuster is now absent on a tour to Maine. The object glorious gathering next year; and instead of thirty. Br. Dempster is now absent on a tour to Maine. The object let us see fifty tents on the ground at that time; and instead of having only some forty different societies is admirably fitted for this work, and thus far has met with the represented at the encampment, let us have the num- best success wherever he has been. I think our 'school of

REDUCTION IN PRICE .- Our readers will learn from our

As it should be.—Evangelical Alliance Practically Illustrated.—The East Maine Methodist Conference met a few days since at Bangor. The meeting was one of great religious interest. Rev. Dr. Pomroy, one of the Congregational ministers in that city, and acting as delegate of the State Conference of the Congregational churches, was introduced, and influence as much as possible from those steam navigation companies who run their boats on the Sabbath, giving our decided preference and influence, and endeavoring to persuade others to do so, to those who in this matter regard the day as holy.

As it should be.—Evangelical Alliance Practically Illustrated.—The East Maine Methodist Conference met a few days since at Bangor. The meeting was one of great religious interest. Rev. Dr. Pomroy, one of the Congregational ministers in that city, and acting as delegate of the State Conference of the Congregational churches in Maine the past year. The Conference reciprocated the kind and catholic spirit expressed by Dr. P., and voted to send two delegates to the next Conference reciprocated the kind and catholic spirit expressed by Dr. P., and voted to send two delegates to the next Conference reciprocated the kind and catholic spirit expressed by Dr. P., and voted to send two delegates to the next Conference reciprocated the kind and catholic spirit expressed by Dr. P., and voted to send two delegates to the next Conference of the Congregational churches, was introduced, and addressed the meeting, and gave a narrative of the state of the Congregational churches, was introduced. The conference of the Congregational churches in Maine the past year. The conference reciprocated the kind and catholic spirit expressed by Dr. P., and voted to send two delegates to the next conference of the Congregational churches and gave a narrative of the state of the Congregational churches, was introduced, and addressed the meeting, and gave a narrative of the state of the Congregational churches, was introduced, and addressed the meeting, and gave

The following, introduced by Br. Seba F, Wetheree, was adopted:—

Resolved III. The Finale of the Centenary Church case has at length been reached. At the stern mandate of the law it was given up to its rightful occupant. But the trustees, by virtue of their office, still remained to take the direction of affairs,

Resolved, That the Examining Committees on the second, third and fourth year's Course of Study be instructed to give information in the Herald in the early part of the year, to which Course of Study their examination will be directed, with such other information as they may deem necessary.

1. Resolved, That we approve of the manner of conducting the editorial and financial departments of Zion's Herald and Wesleyan Journal.

2. Resolved, That we approve of the manner of canducting the editorial and financial departments of Zion's Herald and Wesleyan Journal.

2. Resolved, That we approve of the proposition to reduce the price of the Herald, and that we make an effort in all our circuits and stations to procure the humber of subscribers necessary to the reduction, though we should be gratified yet more if the associates could deem themselves justified in a reduction to one dollar.

3. Resolved, That, though we do not advise a transfer of the seasoly the states of the seasoly the sea

3. Resolved, That, though we do not advise a transfer of the paper to the General Conference, we do advise that the nett proceeds be paid over to the Book Concern.

WM. H. Pilbbury, A. Moore.

On motion, the above was adopted, &c.

Whereas, A proposition has been made to support a missionary from Maine in China, by the children connected with the Sunday Schools of the M. E. Church within the bounds of the Maine and East Maine Conferences, Resolved, That we approve of the above-named proposition, and recommend to all our Sunday Schools in the East Maine Conference to co-operate in the above-named proposition.

A. Moore, WM. H. Pilbbury.

Ch. Advocate.

Our Methodist Ep. Brethren.—We are glad to find that the coldness between the two most promiser of that the coldness between the two most promiser of that the coldness between the two most promiser of that the coldness between the two most promiser of that the coldness between the two most promiser of that the coldness between the two most promiser of that the coldness between the two most promiser of that the coldness between the two most promiser of that the coldness between the two most promiser of that the coldness between the two most promiser of that the coldness between the two most promiser of that the coldness between the two most promiser of that the coldness between the two most promiser of that the coldness between the two most promiser of that the coldness between the two most promiser of that the coldness between the two most promiser of that the coldness between the two most promiser of that the coldness between the two most promiser of that the coldness between the two most promiser of that the coldness between the two most promiser of that the coldness between the two most promiser of the that the coldness between the two most promiser of the that the coldness between the two most promiser of the that the coldness between the two most promiser of the that the coldness between the two most promiser of the that the coldness between the two deviction

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

MR. EDITOR:—It is again our delightful task to acknowledge the kindness of our friends in furnishing our students rooms in the Biblical Institute. Of all our churches in New England, none has done more generously in this good work than the ladies of Manchester. The two sewing circles of that single church have furnished two rooms. We beg to assure these ladies that we cannot soon cease to feel the obligations imposed on us by this special kindness so promptly done to the school of the prophets.

Nor can we be unmindful of the decided interest evinced in this enterprise by their research pastors, who, we are informed has

Columbus, Joly 28th, 1848.

In the shool of the prophets.

Nor can we be unmindful of the decided interest evinced in this already made a collection of books for our library. We trust this generous example on the part of Rev. S. Kelley will be initiated by many.

JOHN DEMPSTER.

Concord, Sept. 1, 1848.

Science and the Arts.

Hydrophobia.—A correspondent of the N. Y. Island City, says that there is a sure preventive of this horrid disease. It is this:

On the under side of the tongue of every dog, running from the tip—where it is largest, and of an oblong form, down towards the root about two and a half inches, where it connects with the vien, may be found a whitish, nerve-like gland. This contains a secretion which, Col. Scott and Capt. Becker assert, is the virus or poison. In mad dogs this becomes swollen, and in some way, either by bursting or otherwise, fills the mouth with the virus, which is thus communicated to the wound inflicted by the teeth. This gland may be easily removed with a lancet or peaknife, by slitting the skin which confines it, about half an inch, and draining it out with the fingers or a pair of forceps. Dog fanciers had better adopt this plan, and practice it.

He says that Colonel Martin Scott, and Captain Becker.

Columbus, July 28th, 1848.

Gentlemen:—I have delayed an answer to your communication of the 11th inst., that I might have time for mature reflection. This was due to you, to myself, to the subject, and pershale and person and the virus will the mature reflection of the 11th inst., that I might have time for mature reflection of the 11th inst., that I might have time for mature reflection of the 11th inst., that I might have time for mature reflection of the 11th inst., that I might have time for mature reflection. This was due to you, to myself, to the subject, and person.

The great and exciting question of slavery extension, in the judicially sequences.

The great and exciting question of slavery extension, in the presidence, and the rejection of the 1th inst., that I mig

He says that Colonel Martin Scott, and Captain Becker both of whom kept large packs of dogs for sporting purposes,

important respects glass must have important advantages over lead, iron, or gutta percha.

foreign News.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

AFFAIRS IN IRELAND-FRIGHTFUL ACCOUNTS PUT DOWN — THREATENED RISING OF THE CHARTISTS IN ENGLAND—SUCCESS OF THE AUSTRIANS, &C.

A DEMONSTRATION FOR Mr. CLAY.—A great meeting in favor of Henry Clay for President, was held at Poughkeepsit on Saturday evening. OF THE POTATO ROT-REPEAL ASSOCIATION

The steamship Niagara, Capt. Ryrie, arrived at New York, Thursday evening, at about 5 o'clock, having sailed from Liver-pool on the 19th. She brings seven days later intelligence. FRANCE.-The events of the week in France, although not

ed to the Court of St. James as Minister Plenipotentiary of the and acquitted.

of republic might tend to render unfavorable, are most amica- Nicholas, of Russia, it is stated, is visiting the hospitals, and Cavaignac, after expressing firm hopes that the anticipa-arrangement in Italy will lead to a general parification, addressing the population of St. Petersburg. The autocrat is states unequivocally, that the struggle carried on in the Duchies trying his hand at gaining the ears of the people

must be put a stop to.

All these are sound principles, well worthy of being acted upon by two of the most powerful nations in Europe. They are confirmed in their fullest extent by Lord Palmerston, in his calm and temperate speech on Italian affairs on Wednesday.

The state of seige still continues in Paris. About 1700 more persons have been found guilty of taking part in the insurpection, and 2000 have been set at liberty.

M. Poussin, the ambassador of the French republic at Washmore persons have been found guilty of taking part in the insur-rection, and 2000 have been set at liberty.

The committee on Constitution has completed its labors.

The preamble declaring every one has a right to demand em-ployment from the State, is retained without any material al-

has been a serious riot, but it does not seem to have been of a

broken out into violence.

The clubs have been more than usually active.
Chartist have appeared in considerable numbers, parading through the districts armed with pikes and guns, but in all cases, upon the appearance of the police or military, they have dispersed. At Birmingham, the activity of the magistrates has repressed any overt acts of violence.

In the metropolic apparament having received.

In the metropolis, government having received secret information of the Chartists to make an attack upon some of the public buildings, took measures to defeat their design. IRELAND .- Messrs. Meagher, O'Donohoe and Seyne have

pursuit after Mr. O Gorman.

are still at large.

In the meantime an enemy of even a more appalling characfull war has again made its appearance in the form of ter than civil war has again made its appearance in the form of the potato disease in Ireland; also in England and Scotland all the indications of destruction which discovered themselves in the autumn of 1845, are now reappearing, and a luxuriant field of this essential esculent becomes in 24 hours a withered and ing poison in some soup prepared by a negro woman, compelled the sevential esculent becomes in 24 hours a withered and in the steerage for the purpose of concealment.

A Mr. Baldridge, near Mount Pleasant, Tennessee, suspecting poison in some soup prepared by a negro woman, compelled the sevential esculent becomes in 24 hours a withered and

GERMANY AND THE DUCHIES.—All the preliminaries for an active revival of the war in the Duchies have taken place, but with the exception of a slight skirmish with the Prussian outposts near Haderuleben, in which six Prussians were killed. No further hostilities have taken place. The blockade would commence on the 15th, and we wait the next accounts with a present arriver.

great anxiety.

The Russians having retired within their own territories leaves the Danubian principalities without fear, and the Hungarian Crotian question is expected to be amicably adjusted.

NORTHERN ITALY.—The news from Italy of last week will have prepared our leaders for the final evacuation of Charles Albert of the whole of Lombardy. Having retired within the city of Milan he found his position wholly untenable; accordingly he was compelled to capitulate, but was permitted to withdraw his troops across Ticino.

Whilst Radetsky commands Northern Italy from Milan, Gen. Welden has crossed the Po and penetrated into Romagon.

On Wednesday Lamartine delivered an energetic speech in the Committee of Foreign Affairs in favor of an armed inter-On Wednesday Lamarune delivered an energetic specci in the Committee of Foreign Affairs in favor of an armed inter-vention in Italian affairs by France. If it should succeed, an European war becomes inevitable. The wise, pacific councils of England and France united, may bring about a far differ-

NAPLES AND SICILY—England is doing every thing in her power to prevent Sicily from again falling into the hands of the King of Naples.

From Spain and Portugal we have no news deserving especial attention.

Political.

CLAY MOVEMENT.—Fifty-four citizens of Hanover, Va., the birth-place of Henry Clay, nominated him for the Presidency on the 21st, and declared their resolution to adhere to

ARKANSAS .- In Arkansas returns indicate the election o Johnson, Democrat, to Congress. In twenty-four counties the Democrats have elected eight Senators and twenty-two Repre sentatives, and the Whigs have elected three Senators and twelve Representatives. Most of the counties heard from have declared in favor of Borland and Oldham for U. S. Senators.

The Meeting at Charleston, S. C.—A large meeting of the citizens of Charleston, S. C., was held at the Theatre, on Saturday last, to take into consideration the proceedings at the late session of Congress on the subject of the introduction of slavery into the new territories. At this meeting much excitement was manifested, and addresses were made by Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Butler, and Mr. Burt, all calculated to inflame the minds of the people, and create a strong feeling of hostility against the inhabitants of the free States. They contend that by arresting the extension of slavery, Congress inflicts a fatal blow on the rights and liberties of the Southern States, an arbitrary and unconstitutional assumption of power which must be resisted even by force! The proceedings at this meeting forcibly remind us of the doings in South Carolina, in the days of Nullification, when Calboun, McDuffie, Hamil-

ton, and Haynes, made themselves supremely ridiculous by an impotent attempt to resist the laws of the United States.—
Ev. Jour.

RECEIPTS FOR THE HERALD TO AUGUST 21.

LETTER FROM JUDGE McLEAN .- The Cleveland Democrat publishes the following letter from Hon. John McLean, defining his position on the Free Soil movement :-

Columbus, July 29th, 1848.

General Intelligence.

both of whom kept large packs of dogs for sporting purposes, always removed this gland from their dogs, and a case of hydrophobia never occurred among them. Certainly this alleged mode of preventing so terrible a disease is worth a trial.

THE DEAD SEA EXPEDITION.—We are pleased to learn from private letters that the Dead Sea Exploring party have successfully and satisfactorily completed their task, and returned to Jerusalem, where they were the 19th of May. They have sounded the sea in all its parts, to the depth of 600 fathoms, and found the bottom crusted with crystallized salt. The pestilential effects attributed to the waters turn out to be fabulous. Ducks were seen skinning over the surface, and partridges abounded along the shore.

The party were upon the sea in their boats, or encamped on its borders for some two months, and their researches and estimates have been of the most thorough and interesting character. All were in excellent health and spirit, no sickness or accident having occurred. By the Arabs they had been received and uniformly treated with the utmost kindness and attention. The Syrians consider "the men of the Jordan," as they call them, the greatest heroes of the day. Lieutenants Lynch and Dale will visit under the most favorable circumstances all the places made memorable in Scripture history; and we may expect from them a highly interesting account of their explorations of the Dead Sea and their adventures in the Holy Land.—Transcript.

Transcript.

Another Planet.—A late foreign paper says that Professor Kaiser, of Leyden, has discovered a new planet, which passed off very agreeably. In addition to the usual pleasures of such occasions, the children were very beautifully addressed by the Rev. Daniel Wise of Providence, fessor Kaiser, of Leyden, has discovered a new planet, which forms part of the group between Mars and Jupiter. It is the ninth of the group, and performs its revolution in three years and eight months.

WATER PIPES.—We perceive by a late English paper that at a recent meeting of the Plymouth Town Council, it was determined to lay down glass water pipes in that town. In some important respects glass must, have important advantages over out the State.

We understand that the managers, teachers, and children,

feel under great obligations to the conductors upon the railroad, for the care, attention and assistance which was liberally extended by them on the occasion.—New Bedford Mercury. TERRIBLE NEWS FROM SIAM.—According to reports from Singapore, an insurrection has broken out at Siam by the Chinese population, which constitutes the majority of residents in the capitol, Bangsok; of the 640,000 inhabitants, 500,000 are Chinese. It was not subdued until after two bloody engagements. After gaining the victory, the royal troops commenced a general massacre of the Chinese, of whom only 5,000 have escaped.

Items.

France.—The events of the week in France, although note of a striking character at first view, are calculated to produce a more auspicious result upon the people of France, as well as upon the whole Continent of Europe than any which have occurred since the Revolution.

M. Beaumont has been despatching case of the schooner Pearl, at Washington, has been tried

ed to the Court of St. James as Minister Plenipotentiary of the French Republic.

Gen. Cavaignac declares that French policy has now to consider the development and the safety of commercial relations, which are become the condition of the prosperity and influence of nations, and therefore it is important not to lose sight of manufacturing interests.

The relations of France, even with countries which the name of complific might tend to reader and respect to the same of conditions and acquitted.

The Northampton Courier, formerly a Whig, but now a Van Buren paper, has purchased the Hampshire Herald, the Liberty paper at that place, and united its subscription list to with the name of conditions are the same of conditions.

M. Poussin, the ambassador of the French republic at Washington, was an officer in our army for fifteen years, and is entitled in it to the rank of Major.

At Lowell, on Wednesday night, 1,000 persons collected

about the store of Daniel West, on Merrimae Street, to express their disapprobation of his not shutting up as early as the others; they were dispersed by the mayor and police. The sale of the report of the trial of Sears at Washington for transporting slaves will amount to nearly enough to pay his

A Mormon settlement has been made in Texas, leading to the crection already of several sawmills and houses, and to the

It is stated that the wife and daughter of Lafitte, the French

been arrested, and the police and soldiers are engaged in a hot pursuit after Mr. O'Gorman and those of the confederates who rived here as steerage passengers a few days since. They are said to have brought some valuable property with them, and

her to eat a portion of it. She died in a few hours.

According to the most recent estimates, the population of Louisville, Ky., is now 46,500, the number of buildings, 7.000.

and the value of property, real and personal, \$13,047,514. establishment in New York, has discovered a process by which paints of oil colors can, when applied to wood, iron, or any other material, be made to have a polish and service equal to

The N. Y. Board of Health report that no case of yellow fever existed in that city on Saturday.

Preston King is mentioned as the Van Buren and Adam andidate for Governor of New York.

The Charleston, S. C. Cotton Factory has presented to the Orphan Home of that city a bale of shirtings, which is repre-sented to be a superior article to the goods manufactured at the North and sold in Charleston for the price at which they are

James Turner, Esq., publishes a çard in the Union declining the Judgeship of Oregon. The rumored insurrection in Jamaica proves untrue. Dates to the 5th ult. state all was then quiet. The strong military

force was triumphant. The internal affairs of the island are,

The steamboat Huntress, of the railroad line, coming from

Gardiner Saturday morning, burst her boiler. No one was seriously hurt. She now lies at her wharf in Portland. \$8,669,26 had been collected in New York up to Saturday

last, in aid of the sufferers by the late fire at Albany. The Union states that John McKeon has been appointed

Free that the money you send us is duly asknowledged.

Asses 4 V -- (-- 0.00 ------ to Store 10.348

Atwood Lucius	3 00	pays to	Behr 10 40
Adams N D	4 00	44	April 8 149
Adams D V	1 00	- 15	Oet 1 '48
Bease W L	1 80	46	Nov. 22 '48
Brown Silas	1 00	44	March 1 '49
Clough Josiah	9 00	66	April 1 '49
Curtis John	2 00	66	April 1 '49
Coney Jeremiah	2 00	44	Aug 24 '48
Colman Jas	2 00	44	Jan 1 '49
Cheney H B	70	46	Jan 1 '49
Chandler Alvin	2 25	64	Sept 1 '48
Clark S H	1 00	44	July 1 '49
Caughey Jas	1 00	44	Sept 1 '49
Darling Russell	2 00	46	July 1 '48
Drake Phineas	1 33	44	Aug 25 '48
Davis Joseph	2 00	66	July 1 '49
Darling Frederick	2 00	44	Aug 1 '49
Edson Eliphalet	2 00	66	Aug 10 '49
Elliot F G	2 00	66	March 1 '49
Farnsworth Calvin	50	44	Aug 15 '48
Fox H J	1 00	66	Aug 15 '49
Fisk Sereno	2 00		Jan 1 '49
Freeman N 2d	1 33	66	Jan 1 '49
Goodell H B	4 00	66	Nov 8 '48
Honsinger A H	1 00	44	Aug 1 '49
Hull Matilda	2 00	66	April 1 '49
Hindall Wm	1 00	66	Sept 1 '49
Mellendy Sarah	75	44	Jan 1 '49
Marston G F	2 00	66	Jan 1 '49
McAllister Wm	1 00	66	July 1 '49
Noyes B A	2 00	66	Jan 1 '49
Phillips Wm	2 00	44	Aug 15 '48
Putnam Asa	4 00	44	April 1 '48
Ransom Anna	84	44	May 1 '48
Rackliff Alanson	3 00	66	March 15 '48
Rogers Jos	2 29	66	fan 1 '49
	-	**	
Simpson J L	2 00	44	
Soper Sam'l	2 00	44	Sept 1 '49 July 1 '49
Sawyer Ebenezer		**	
Tryon Chas	2 00	**	May 1 '49
Thompson C H	5 00		Aug 15 '48
White Esbon Jr	1 00	44	Feb 1 '49
Wilson Oren	1 00	"	Feb 15 '49
wilson Oren	1 00		Leg 19 .49

NOTICES.

POST OFFICE ADDRESS. Rev. T. B. Chase, N. Penobscot, Me.

CAMP MEETINGS. At Marlboro', N. H., At Alexandria, N. H., At Stark, N. H., At Arrowsic, Me., At Dover, Me., Sept. 25.

EASTHAM CAMP MEETING—PARTICULAR NOTICE.

The following articles of unclaimed clothing, &c., are in the hands of the Boston Committee, and can be obtained by the owners by applying to P. & G. Martin, No. 85 Hanover Street:

4 Umbrellas, I Sack Coat; 2 Comforters; 1 Guilt, sheet and bolster in a case together; 1 Dress Coat; 1 Alepine Dress; 1 Pillow.

The following articles have been lost, or taken by mistake. If any person has a part or the whole of them in their possession, they will confer a favor by returning them to Brown & Dyer, No. 59 Commercial Street: a Canvass Bag, marked J. D. Brown, with a leather tag sewed on the outside of the bag containing three pillow cases, one blanket, two quilts and one pair sheets. All the above articles marked Mrs. J. D. Brown, Charlestown, written on paper and sewed on each article. There are also missing a number of baker's tools, and a firkin containing three ladies' dresses, which if found should be returned as above;—also, a new Valies, marked J, S. C., containing clothing, &c., and a Black Dress Coat, tied up in a white cambric handkerchief.

EASTHAM CAMP MEETING-PARTICULAR NOTICE.

PISCATAQUIS CAMP MEETING.

By leave of Providance, a Camp Meeting will be held in Dover, to commence on Monday, Sept. 25th. The spot selected, is half a mile West of Bare Hill Meeting-house, near the old camp ground, on land owned by Nathan Batchelder. No camp meeting has been held in this section for a number of years, and as the "fields are white," we expect a harvest. Now, brethren, is your time. Eastham, Arrowsic and Long Island are loved and sacred spots. May showers of grace fall upon them. But multitudes in this region cannot go so far from home, or incur the necessary expense. Here then, is a favorable opportunity. A few hours ride without expense, change of conveyance, or "dreaded sea-sickness," will bring you to a place hallowed in times past by the Divine presence. Come, brethren, will you try it, one and all, ministry and membership. May we not expect one tent from each circuit within twenty miles. Here is pasturing for your horse, water for the thirsty soul, and "freedom to worship God."

S. F. Wetherber, For the Committee.

Per order of Rev. Wm. Marsh, P. Elder.

Corinth, Aug. 20th.

DISTRICT STEWARDS-THOMASTON DISTRICT.

A meeting of the District Stewards, for Thomaston District, will be held on the camp ground, at Arrowsic, Thursday, Sept. 21st, at 1 octock P. M., to attend to official business.

W. H. PILBEURY. Camden, Aug. 27th, 1848. QUARTERLY MEETINGS, CONCORD DISTRICT—SECOND QUARTER. Sept. 22 24 Peterboro,'
23 24 New Ipswich,
27 Rindge,
28 Oct 1 Fitzwillam,
30 Oct 1 Richmond,
5 Winchester,
Oct. 7 8 Chesterfield,
tersville, 14 15 Walpole,
Oct. 18 22 Keene, Oct. 7 8 Winchester, "
tersville, 14 15 Walpole, "
Oct. 8 22 Keene, "
20 21 22 Unity and Goshen, "
27 29 Grantham, "
28 29 N. Charlestown, Dec.
Nov. 4 5 Claremont, " Boscawen & Fisher Warner, Wilmot, Acworth, Lempster,

Claremont, N. H., Aug. 30, 1848. As the Secretary of the N. E. Conference does not reside within its limits, at the last session of said Conference it was voted, The all the Records and Papers belonging to the Conference should be deposited with the Assistant Segretary, and that notice of the sam should be published in Zion's Herald.

The Records which were carried to the General Conference have just been received.

LUMAN BOYDEN,

Assistant Secretary of the N. E. Conference.

Succeed. Aug. 30, 1848.

6. QUIMBY.

The Corner Stone of the Union M. E. Church in Charlestown, will be laid with the customary services on Monday, 11th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M. Preachers and people in the city and vicinity are invited to attend.

Charlestown, Sept. 4th, 1848.

MARRIAGES.

In Roxbury, Sept. 3d, by Rev. J. D. Bridge, Mr. David Erskine, to Miss Angelma Downing, both of R. In Roxbury, Sept. 2, by Rev. B. K. Peirce, Mr. Henry E. Allen, to Miss Mary A. Silva, both of Boston. In Stoughton, Aug. 27th, by Rev. J. Macreading, Mr. Hosea B. Briggs, to Miss Lavinia Hardy. In Palmer, Aug. 30, by Rev. D. Chapen, Dr. Andrew J. White, to Hannah M. Brown, both of Palmer.

In Providence, R. I., 27th August, by Rev. J. P. K. Henshaw, Mr. Wm. Brewster, of Boston, to Miss Elizabeth J. Allen, of Columbia, Me.

In this city, Aug. 28, Mr. Joseph W. Ingraham, aged 48. In Lowell, Mass., Aug. 28th, John Todd, about 85. In Stoughton, Claraet D., daughter of Mr. Josiah and Clara D. Gay, 1 year and 9 months. In Weston, 11th inst., Mr. James Smith, 41.

DEATHS.

MARKETS. From the Massachusetts Ploughman .- Aug. 25.

BOSTON, Sept. 1. Flour—The receipts of Flour have been small, and the market has continued firm, with a further improvement in prices. The stock of all descriptions is light; Genesse pure common brands, has been selling at \$5.75; fancy brands, \$6.25 a \$7; Ohio and Michigan \$5.63; St. Louis \$5.59 a \$75 per bbl, cash. There is very little Southern here, neither is there much demand for it, except for new, which is held at \$5.75 per bbl. Corn Meal has been in fair demand, with considerable sales at \$3 a 3.13 per bbl, cash. Small sales of Rye Flour at \$4 a 4.25 per bbl, cash. FLOUR AND GRAIN.

per bbl, cash.

Grain—The receipts of corn have been small, and the stock is considerably diminished. The sales have been principally from store, yellow flat at 65c, and white at 65c per bushel, cash. At the close the market is almost entirely bare, but supplies are hourly expected, although there is so little here that no material decline is expected. Oats are lower, and the market is quite dull. Sales of Northern at 40 a 41c; Southern, 30 a 32c; Pennsylvania, 37 a 33c per bushel, cash. No Rye in the market. It would bring 80c per bushel.

BUTTER, CHEESE AND EGGS. 22 a 25 | Cheese, best, ton, 15 a 18 | Do. common, ton, 7 a 10 | Eggs, 100 doz., FRUIT AND VEGETABLES. 2 00 a 3 00 | Onions, per bbl. 1 25 a 1 75 | Pickles, bbl. a 1 50 | Peppers, bbl. a 1 25 | Mangoes, bbl.

WOOL. 42 a 45 Com. to 1-4 blood 42 a 45 Lambs, super. Do. 1st quality 38 a 40 Do. 2d do. 30 a 32 Do. 3d do Saxony fi'ce, lb.

HAY,—[Wholesale Prices.]
Country, new 100 lbs 60 a 70 | Eastern pres'd, to
Do old 70 a 80 | Straw, 100 lbs.

2700 cattle at market since last report—6 or 700 unsold.
PRICES OF BEEF about the same as last week; a few as high as 56.25 and down to \$4.00 or less, as in quality. The large supply of all descriptions, together with the unusual heat, rendered the market slow and dull, even at low rates.
Working Ozen were in request, and cows and calves dull at ow prices. low prices. At market, 5700 sheep and lambs. Prices, sheep \$1.00, 1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.00, \$2.33.—Lambs \$1.13, \$1.25, \$1.37, \$1.50, \$1.75. 1200 remained unsold.

Swing. A fair supply for the season, and prices for fat hogs were, by the lot, 4.1-dc per lb, alive.

Shoats at 4.1-2 a 5.1-2, all sold.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE ORIGINAL STORE. THE BOSTON

THE ORIGINAL STORE. THE BOSTON
CHINA TEA COMPANY, No. 198 Washington St.,
Boston, inve now been established six years; they deal only in Tea
and Coffee, keep every variety of Black and Green Tea imported
into this country, and deal for Cash only.
The success which has attended their efforts during this time, is
without a parallel. They now offer for the inspection of Dealers
one of the largest and most varied stocks in the country, at their
principal warehouse, 198 WASHINGTON STREET, and solicit
country traders before purchasing their supplies, to call at this

GREAT TEA WAREHOUSE.
Whilst at the same time, to accommodate families and Hotel keepers, they offer FIVE POUND LOTS, as follows.
Sponids Ningyong Colong, an extra black Tea, for
Strong Young Hyson,
Supplies to Young Hyson,
Supplies to Young Hyson,
Supplies to Young Hyson, 20,0
Supplies to Young Hyson, 20,

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MASSACHUSETTS MEDICAL COLLEGE.

The Medical Lectures of Harvard University will commence on the first Wednesday of November, at the Medical College in Grove Street, Boston, and continue four months.

Obstetrics and Medical Jurisprudence by Walter Channing, M.D. Materia Medica and Clinical Medicine by Jacob Bigelow, M. D. Surgery by George Harward, M. D.

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OLIVER W. HOLMES, Dean, Boston, July 26, 1848.

Boston, July 26, 1848.

Aug 2

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TURNITURE AND FEATHER WARE-HOUSE, Nos. 48 and 52 Blackstone Street. W. F. & E. H. BRABROOK would inform their friends and customers, that they continue at their Old Stand, where may be found a good assortment of Furniture and Feathers, Mattresses, Looking Glasses, &c. Goods packed for country trade at short notice. N. B. Best quality Live Geese Feathers selling very cheap. Apr. 22

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DR. A. B. SNOW, No. 20 HARRISON AVE-nue, near Essex Street. Aug. 30.

found, will be given in n. Mr. Stevens intends persons upon the work, or the press in the year and in the course erations in the Library

ch contains the America in the world TO BROTHER JONATHAN BY MARTIN PARQUHAR TUPPER.

Ho, brother, I'm a Britisher, A chip of heart of oak, That wouldn't warp or swerve or stir, From what I thought or spoke : And you, a blunt and honest man, Strait forward, kind and true: I tell you, Brother Jonathan,

That you're a Briton, too !

I read your mind and will;
A greyhound ever on the start, To run for honor, still : And shrewd to scheme a likely plan, I tell you, brother Jonathan,

There may be jealousies and strife. For men have selfish ends; But petty quarrels ginger life, And help to season friends; And Pundits, who with solemn scan, Judge humans most aright, Decide it, testy Jonnthan,

That you and I are one.

That brothers always fight. Two fledgling sparrows, in one nest, Will chirp about a worm; Then how should eagles meekly rest. The nurslings of the storm?

No, while their rustled pinions far The eyrie's downy side, Like you and me, my Jonathan, It's all for love and pride.

"God save the Queen," delights you still, And " British Grenadiers ;"

The good old strains your heart-strings thrill, And hold you by both ears : And we-O, hate us, if you can,

For we are proud of you-We like you, brother Jonathan, And " Vankee Doodle," too.

There's nothing foreign in your face, Nor strange upon your tongue; You come not of another race, From baser lineage sprung: No, brother, though away you ran, As truant boys will do, Still, true it is, young Jonathan, My fathers fathered you.

Time was-it was not long ago-Your grandsires went with mine, To battle traitors, blow for blow, For England's royal line :

Or, tripped to court to kiss Queen Anne, Or worship royal Bess; And you and I, good Jonathan, Were with them, then, I guess.

Together, both-'twas long ago-Among the Roses, fought; Or, charging fierce, the Paynim foe,

Did all knight-errants ought: As Cavalier or Puritan, Together prayed or swore; For John's own brother, Jonathan, Was simple John, of vore.

There lived a man, a man of men, A king, on fancy's throne : We ne'er shall see his like again, The globe is all his own;

And if we claim him of our clan, He half belongs to you; For Shakespeare, happy Jonathan,

Is yours, and ours, too. There was another glorious name, A poet for all time, Who gained "the double first" of fame, The beautiful, sublime;

And, let us bide him as we can, More miserly than pelf, Our Yankee brother, Jonathan, Cries "halves!" in Milton's self.

Well, well ; and every praise of old, That makes us famous still; You would be just, and may be bold Since England's glory first began,

Till-just the other day, The half is yours-but, Jonathan, Why did you run away? O, brother, could we both be one.

In nation and in name, How gladly would the very sun Lie basking in our fame! In either world to lead the van And, "go ahead," for good; While each to John and Jonathan, Yield tribute-gratitude.

Add but your stripes and golden stars, To our St. George's Cross; And never dream of mutual wars, Two dunces' mutual loss:

Let us two bless, where others ban, And love when others hate: And so, my cordial Jonathan, We'll fit, I calculate.

What more? I touch not holier strings, A loftier strain to win : Nor glance at prophets, priests and kings

Or heavenly kith and kin: As friend with friend, and man with man, O, let our hearts be thus-

As David's love to Jonathan, Be Jonathan's to us!

SKETCHES.

WILBUR FISK.

The church where Wilbur Fisk exercised his

early ministry stands upon the Northern end of

Bunker Hill, and is still occupied by many who were converted to God through his zealous and self-sacrificing labors. Go where you will among the older families of the church, and you hear his name repeatedly mentioned with delight and gratitude. It is no wonder that he broke down his health and constitution by such exertions as he constantly put forth. preached three times on the Sabbath, and often during week times; he visited from house to house, and conversed, and sung, and prayed, wherever he went. He was the life and soul of every social meeting; and he never seemed to know when or how to rest. I have been surprised to learn one thing, which I never have before seen recorded of him, and which I never suspected from a long acquaintance with him, that he was a great singer. But his old parishioners relate that his sweet and richly-toned voice attracted many to the church, who would not have come to hear preaching; and it was his frequent practice, after sermon, to break forth in a sacred song, and often the people would stand in the aisles, or come back from the entry. to listen to him, after the customary services were closed.

The great affliction which he here suffere from the tongue of slander is not recorded in his Memoirs. A man reported an evil story of him which astounded the community, and, for a time, had the effect of destroying his popularity. But in due time the Providence of God wrought a signal deliverance. The slanderer, stung by his conscience, came forth, and, in the public congregation, acknowledged his malicious falsehood, and begged his pardon. While passing through this cloud, he exchanged one Sabbath with the pastor at Lynn Common; and in is against me," the Holy Spirit of God gave him game of the woods. These intermixed with the

a living seal of his ministry. A man by the name of Alley was awakened, and cried out in (after the first advance of the whites into this any further, the value of slave property will inthe midst of the congregation in deep distress. Br. Fisk immediately ceased preaching, and came down into the altar and invited him forward to receive the prayers of the church. He came, and prayers were offered for his conversion; and soon, (I do not recollect whether it was at that very moment) he was blessed with an assurance of pardon and salvation. He afterward joined the church, and remained a faithful member many years, until his death. He pre-sented a Bible to the church, and, from seeing his name in it, I was led to an acquaintance with these incidents in his life. That Sabbath morning he had been out in a boat on a fishing excursion: but, upon his return, hearing that a stranger was to occupy the pulpit, he was attracted to the church, and under the faithful preaching of his servant, the Lord was pleased to reveal to him his true condition as a sinner the horror of which made him to cry out for help, as from the brink of hell .- Ch. Advocate and Journal.

GENERAL CAVAIGNAC.

General Cavaignac, now chief of the executive power in France, was born in Paris, the 15th of October, 1802. He is son of Jean Baptiste Cavaignac, who was one of the Deputies of the Convention, during the revolution of '93.

Eugene Cavaignac, after having taken his degree at the college of Sainte Barbe, one of the highest schools in Paris, was received at the Polytechnic School. He then went to the School of Application of Metz, with the title of sublieutenant of Genre; and entered, in 1824, the second regiment of that title. Cavaignac graduated afterward as 2d lieutenant, the 1st of October, 1826; as 1st lieutenant, the 12th of January, 1827; and went, in 1828, in Moree, (Grecia) during the campaign of the French army in that country. On the 1st of October, 1829, he was named captain in the same regiment. He was then only twenty-seven years old.

Returned from Grecia, Captain Cavaignac was in 1831, in garrison at Metz. The project of a "National Association," which he signed, and which was considered by Louis Philippe as an act of opposition, put him into official disgrace; he was, consequently withdrawn from active service.

Recalled to the service in 1832, Captain Cavaignac was sent to Algiers. There he exhibited a rare energy and a great intellect, in regard to that country and war. Cavaignac had the command of the weak garrison of Tlemcen, amidst the most hostile and bravest tribes of Kabyles. In such a difficult and dangerous position he displayed the greatest talent of strategy, united to uneqalled intrepidity and firmness.

Notwithstanding it was only on the 4th o April, 1837, that he obtained the rank of chief of battalion, the 21st of June, 1840, he was named lieutenant colonel of the Zonaves regiment; and the 19th of April, 1841, he received the command of the division of Tlemcen, with the rank of marshal of camp.

After the revolution of February, General Cavaignac was named general of division, and called to the government of Algiers.

Having been named representant of the National Assembly, he accepted the ministry of war, which he had previously refused. The events of June elevated him to that eminent and unequalled position, in which the cause of order owes to him so many great services.

General Cavaignac is rather above middling stature; his face, browned by the African sun, is decorated with a huge pair of mustachios, and bears, as well as his person, a martial character, which is not belied by his acts.

REV. ATHANASE COQUEREL.

Mr. Coquerel is the most distinguished Protestant preacher of Paris, and his popularity among the masses is indicated by the fact that he was elected a member of the National Assembly. The church in which he preaches is the "Oratoire," a large stone edifice capable of containing 2000 people. There are four colleague pastors who preach in turn in this church and in other places of worship in the city. The French correspondent of the New York Observer thus describes him:

"A man of stout, square built frame; and mind that corresponds with his physical make, strong, firm, and philosophical, fond of reasoning, and enriched with learning. He is apparently a man capable of great physical endurance and mental labor. He has been a student all his life, and every sermon is an intellectual entertainment. He speaks with great distinctness, and is always listened to with close attention. He pauses generally three or four times in a sermon to take his glass of water; and the intentness of his auditory is then manifest, by the general taking of breath and coughing, which has been restrained till then not to interrupt the discourse, and which, as soon as he begins again, hushes down to death-like stillness

"Mr. Coquerel belongs to the Liberal party in France, and is reproached by his opponents as a Unitarian: though, as we understand that word, he is not. This I have from his own mouth. I think he is too independent to go wholly with any party. He has recently published a work entitled, 'Christianism Experimental,' which contains a full expose of his religious views, and is the result of the study of his whole life.'

Mr. Coquerel has been claimed in this country as a Unitarian and Universalist; but erroneously, as appears from his recent work, in which he avows his belief in the divinity of Christ and endless future punishment.—Congregational Journal.

THE MELUNGENS.

We are free to confess that we have never heard or read of the "Melungens" before this day, and all we know about them now is what we derive from the following imperfect description, contained in a letter from a travelling correspondent of the Louisville Ky. Examiner. The letter bears no date, but the site of the Melungen race appears to be somewhere in Kentucky. The correspondent says :-

"You must know that within some ten miles of this owl's nest there is a watering-place, known hereabout as "Black-water Springs." It is situated in a narrow gorge, scarcely half a mile wide, between Powell's Mountain and the Cooper Ridge, and is, as you may suppose, almost inaccessible. A hundred men could defend the pass against even a Xerxian army. Now this gorge, and the tops and sides of the adjoining mountains are inhabited by a singular species of the human animal called MELUNGENS. The legend of their history, which they carefully preserve, is this. A great many years ago, these mountains were settled by a society of Portuguese adventurers, men and women, who came from the 'long shore parts of Virginia, that they might be free from the restraints and drawbacks imposed upon them by any form of gov-These people made themselves friendernment. ly with the Indians, and freed, as they were, from every kind of social government, they uprooted all conventional forms of society and lived in a delightful Utopia of their own creation, trampling upon the marriage relation, despising all forms of religion and subsisting upon corn-

ndages of our negro.

They are privileged voters in the State in As before said, this matter depends upon the pendages of our negro. oxen instead of horses in their agricultural at- let the lesson be heeded! tempts, and their implements of husbandry are chiefly made by themselves of wood. They are, withut exception, poor and ignorant, but apparently happy.

SLAVERY.

For the Herald and Journal

THE SLAVERY-EXTENSION ISSUE.

Feeling at the South-Duties and Responsibilities of the North.

interests of the South.

the slaveholders is very disproportionate to that of the whole Southern population. Yet South-the thread through the third hole, I spoke to ern legislation never conflicts with the interests him and said, "Your room is very small; are of this class. This is a result of a blind fideli- you happy here?" He answered with some enty of the whole to the claims of slaveholders. ergy, "Happy !--yes, as happy as the day is slaveholders. In the nomination of a commit- but I know all about them." tee of fifty to wait on Mr. Bailey, the editor, de- "But are you happy in your employment, manding his removal from the city, men in the confined all day in this small room? crowd, non-slaveholders themselves, objected to "Yes, certainly. The fact is, half of the the appointment of any except slaveholders. world don't know how to be happy. I was for When Drayton, Sayers and English were a while humbugged about happiness; but, sitbrought to the city, they were assailed by men ting on my stool and reflecting seriously one holding drawn dirks and intent on their death. day, I got the secret. I thought that to be Yet after careful inquiry, it could not be ascer- happy you must be rich and great, and have an tained that any of these men were themselves inconveniently large house, and more furniture, slaveholders.

exists in the minds of the whites in the South, that was stuff. I am happier here with my last of all classes, against any movement ameliorat- and hammer, than thousands with their fine ing the condition of the slaves. And the houses and splendid equipage, and have a great causes of this feeling may be clearly traced. deal of enjoyment, in looking out of my little One is a determination that the African race cabin, and laughing at the follies of the world. shall not stand on the same footing as them. They don't see me, and it does them no harm. selves. Evidence may be placed before their Between you and me, the world are busy purminds as clear as sunlight, that the existence of suing mere shadows; one wants to be rich, anslavery degrades free labor, and they will reject other to get into office-never satisfied; but competition of such influences keeps down the my lot and situation, and happier by far than a whites as well as the blacks. Another reason king. Indeed I am thankful that heaven in its springs wholly from sectional prejudices. The wrath never made me a king, for it is poor busirights of the South" are paramount to all ness." other considerations. Every movement at the By this time my boot was ready, and wishing

It is therefore impossible that any concerted action can be taken in both sections of the no anxieties, no sleepless nights, no bills to country towards emancipation, gradual or im- meet, no pangs for yesterday, no fears for tomediate. The measure depends wholly upon morrow? the North, and a wise course upon its part will He stared at me a moment, and said, "No, an opposition on the part of the whole South of enjoy. As to bills, I have none to meet.

at the present time. tion" of slavery depends upon the ability of its Providence to be the truest philosophy." supporters to extend it indefinitely. Its legitiin which it exists, and thus create a necessity ship! I felt inwardly the truth of the saying his slaves lose their value, and indeed become a burden. Under such circumstances their emancipation is a direct benefit to him. This is fully illustrated by the condition of slavery just prior to the Louisiana cession. The lands of subject to this species of labor; they yielded little revenue to the planters, and the support of slaves was felt to be an intolerable burden. The fall of the institution seemed inevitable. The finger of fate was just ready to write it upon wall, when it paused in its purpose, and allowed the curse to revive in its pristine vigor. Like a giant recovering from the effects of wine, or a cataract for a while pent up, breaking out with accumulated force, did the slave power gather its energies, when this large field was opened to its extension and dominion. they were all life and activity. The chains of of body and soul, rapidly rose in the market. interests of the kingdom. Relations of husband and wife, parent and child, that a state of apathy in the owners had has a secondary organization on a smaller scale allowed to exist almost undisturbed for an un- and acting with the first, consisting of a head wonted period, were now ruthlessly sundered. president (Oberprasident) and a school-board. The cries of anguish rose anew from stricken hearts, fitting incense to the Moloch of slavery. which communicates with the Minister of Pub-Had that tract of territory been kept from the lic Instruction through a royal commissary. encroachments of slavery, the institution which Every province, again, is divided into regencies now rears its head in defiance of right and hu- circles, and parishes; and corresponding with manity, and defies all attempts to restrict its these and descending in the scale, are various which Providence had released us.

of these principles. Now that an issue of ex- the details of each individual school. actly the same nature is presented to us, let the

experience of the past teach us wisdom. grafting upon us a vast territory. This event share in its direction. may be used under the blessing of heaven to the extinction of a great local curse, or it may The first or primary school gives instruction in be allowed to result in an indefinite extension those elementary branches which by the laws of

part of the State) with the negroes and the stantly fall where it now exists, and its entire whites, thus forming the present race of Melun- extinction will only be a question of time. It gens. They are tall, straight, well formed peo-ple, of a dark copper color, with Circassian fea-tures but woolly heads, and other similar ap-and is reflected in the past history of the coun-

which they live, and thus, you will perceive, are North. No compromises can be effected with accredited citizens of the Commonwealth. They are brave but quarrelsome; and are hospitable and extension of the curse. No assistance of and generous to strangers. They have no any nature can be derived from it. Every influpreachers among them, and are almost without ence emanating from it will be in opposition any knowledge of a Supreme Being. They are But the help of heaven, the consciousness of a married by the established forms, but husband just cause, and a firm self-reliance on the side of and wife separate at pleasure, without meeting the free States, will carry onward the great with any reproach or disgrace from their friends. They are remarkably unchaste, and want of wished. The approbation of heaven is with us chastity on the part of the females is no bar to in this purpose. Not more surely did the pillar their marrying. They have but litte association of fire direct the course of the Israelites in the with their neighbors, carefully preserving their wilderness, than do the events of the present identity as a race, or class, or whatever you may age indicate God's purpose that the phalanx of call it; and are in every respect, save that they are under the State Government, a separate and ago, and through the night of slavery no light distinct people. Now this is no traveller's story. could be seen that indicated a way of emancipa-They are really what I tell you without abating tion. Now that path is so clearly revealed by or setting down aught in malice. They are behind their neighbors in the arts. They use

THE HAPPY MAN.

In walking down Second Street, on my way to the Arsenal, I found a crack in my boot, and recollecting the old adage, "a stitch in time saves nine," I popped into the first cobbler's shop I found to get it mended. Unlooked for pleasures are generally most relished. I had no expectation of meeting with a philosophical cobbler. Pulling of my boot, I looked at the man. What an expansive forehead !-what an expres-There is an impression very common, and sive eye! There is truth in Physiognomy, exvery erroneous, at the North, that a considera- claimed I to myself. That fellow's brains are ble body of men in the slave States are in favor not made of green peas! As he was fixing the of measures tending to emancipation. It is boot, I thought of a man born with capacities supposed that the chief support of the slave sys- for intellectual pleasure and improvement, tem is derived from the actual holders of slaves, and that the other portion of the whites are pent up in a small room, knocking away with either indifferent in the matter, or inclined to his hammer, and bending from morning till abolition measures. A clear perception of this night over a lapstone and a piece of leather. I error is of great importance. Were the impres- took another look at the man, and while the sion correct, a course of action calling into ac- glorious sun was rolling in his course, and all tive exercise a feeling for emancipation in the nature smiling in her most gorgeous and superb South would be almost all that is necessary to scenery, moving the gaze, and filling the besecure the ultimate freedom of the African, holder with sublime feelings, "here," said I to But as it is incorrect, it should be so under- myself, "sits a man perpetually straining his stood, in order that a different class of measures eyes to poke a hog's bristle through a little hole. may be employed-measures appealing to the What an employment for a man capable, if properly instructed, of measuring the distance to It is well known that the numerical force of Mercury! It is impossible that he can be hap-In the mobs that assailed the Era office, a few long, and would not exchange situations with months since, there were comparatively few the President. I don't interfere with politics;

by far, than necessary, and a table groaning It is a fact that a morbid feeling of opposition with every thing. But I soon found out all They cannot or will not understand how a here am I, mending old shoes, contented with

North in favor of emancipation calls into vio- to prolong the conversation with a man who dislent action this spirit of sectional jealousy. played so much real practical philosophy, I said "Have you no distressing cares to vex you,

accomplish it. There are certain steps to be none. The only cares which I have are comby the friends of human liberty which forts. I have a wife, the best in the world, and will work this result, but which will be met by two children, which are comforts for any man to the intensest violence-but a violence injurious never buy on credit, and never buy what I do only in its reaction upon its authors. A glance not really need. As for the fears of to-morrow, at a few facts will show the duty of the North I have no fears, but trust in a kind and over ruling Providence, believing that sufficient unto The security and permanence of the "institu- the day is the evil thereof, and resignation to What a noble fellow, said I, to mend a crack

mate operation is to rapidly exhaust the country in a boot! Himself a piece of noble workmanfor the occupation of a new sphere of operation. "contentment is a kingdom;" and after I left If the owner of slaves is compelled to remain my philosophical cobbler, I thought much about in a portion of country that has long been sub- him, and am satisfied that his philosophy was and cannot transport his slaves to a virgin soil, learn the secret to be happy. His situation in life is obscure, but

"Honor and fame from no condition rise, Act well your part, there all the honor lies."

"Contentment is a kingdom;" would that the the South had for a long term of years been more fully, and practised many of the maxims whole human family realized this sentiment of the cobbler-such as never to buy on credit, and never to buy what they do not need, and trust more to our Heavenly Father, who has promised to give us whatsoever we ask in His name. - Boston Cultivator.

PRUSSIAN EDUCATION.

As the Prussian system of education is perhaps the most perfect in the world, and as it has latterly excited an interest in our own country. Before, the slave markets were deserted; now perhaps a slight sketch of it may not be amiss One of the most important members of the the poor negro, which had almost rusted off, King's Cabinet is the Minister of Public Inwere now newly forged and bright, and the struction. To this functionary, assisted by hope of his deliverance was far removed. The twelve councillors eminent for their learning, is value of blood and sinew, of bone and muscle, intrusted the supervision of all the educational Each of the ten provinces of Prussia, again

In almost every province is a university, power, would only be known as a curse from inspectors, councillors, and others, down to the parish Schulvorstand, or school committee, Our fathers did not rightly estimate the value mostly elective, who watch over and regulate

Both the Protestant and Catholic clergy, ac cording to the character of the school, by virtue A fierce war has just terminated with the en- of their offices, are made to take an important

There are three principal classes of schools of that curse, and its erection into the supreme Prussia are deemed necessary to the poorest power of the country. If the North unani-citizen, embracing religious instruction, reading,

agriculture, gymnastics, and singing.

they are termed, a higher grade for the children mark of respect and reward for high attainof the inhabitants of small towns and villages, who may wish for a better education than is given in the primary schools, and add to the branches taught in these, Latin, and one or more modern languages, mathematics, natural history,

preparatory to entering the universities or the learned professions. No private schools can exist without license

and inspection by the local school authorities. The whole educational interests of the country are thus merged into one admirable and harmonious system.

To insure a constant supply of superior teachers, their salaries have been gradually raised, so as to make their situation quite desirable, and excellent normal schools for their

The course of instruction, preparatory to teaching, is very thorough, and usually lasts three years; the previous examination of the candidates as to morals health, musical attainments, and the like, is quite strict; a model school is usually placed under their care for practice; they must become good performers on the organ, piano, and violin; at the end of the time those who are classed, after rigid examination, as "excellent" get diplomas and permanent situations as teachers, while those marked "good" or "passable" are employed for a time on probation. Teachers frequently return for further improvement.

Each graduate of a normal school agrees to hold himself in readiness to fill the place of teacher when called upon by the authorities, at any time within three years after leaving, or to

refund the full expenses of his normal education. The installation of a school teacher is made an imposing ceremony, and he pledges himself to faithfully discharge his duties, by taking a solemn oath. It is regarded, indeed, as a sacred calling, and he is forbidden to engage in any other pursuit which may lessen the dignity or efficiency of his office. For any misconduct he is subject to careful trial before suitable judges, and disgrace or dismissal. He is commonly married, and a house is as regularly furnished him as the minister. As a favored character he is granted peculiar privileges, and is exempt from certain burdens. When disabled by sickness or old age he has a retiring allowance, and his widow and orphans are aided after his death. The provision by the State for the general

support of education is exceedingly liberal. In addition to the school-rate levied upon each householder in every parish in the country, to support its own schools, large sums are annually expended for public instruction by the Govern-The poorer localities are aided; books, the

necessary implements, and a garden, are usually furnished to each school; and when the parents are too indigent to send their children decently clad, they are sometimes provided with clothing at the public expense. But the most curious feature in the system is

the rigid exactness with which the Government secures the participation of its bounty. It is actually made a crime for any Prussian subject to neglect the education of his child. Nor is this regulation a dead letter, but it is carefully enforced. Registers are kept of all the children of the school age, or that from seven to fourteen in each parish, and these are compared with the school lists. Parents or guardians wishing to special permission from the local school commitfrom a physician or clergyman of the disability of their children, from ill health, or be summoned of what the Prussian law terms the duty of their children," in not sending them to school, the former are at first severely reprimanded; then, if refractory, they are fined and deprived of any offices in the church or school, and of poor-relief; and, finally, if necessary, they are sentenced to imprisonment or hard labor; and, as unworthy of the charge of their children, guardians are appointed to attend to the education of the latter.

In Prussia there are two great obligations generally recognized as due to the State from every good citizen, and which, in phrases particularly expressive in German, are termed the "school duty" and the military "service duty." -Corson's Loiterings in Europe.

CHANGES IN PROSPECT.

"G. DE F.," the Continental correspondent of the New York Observer, predicts the com- her glad spirit wing its way from earth to plete separation of church and state throughout heaven. the entire Germanic Confederation within a few years. "Political men in Germany," he says, are now persuaded of the need of establishing union in their country; they labor with all their ject to, and becomes "run out" by slave labor, sound, and that mankind in general have yet to might to attach to a common centre the scatter- June 22, aged 16 years. She embraced religion ed numbers of the great Germanic body. But in the morning of life, and joined the M. E. what is the most formidable obstacle they meet Church in this place in 1847. Her last sickness with on their way? The diversity of national was painful, but she endured it with Christian churches. So long as princes will remain at the resignation, and when death came she was enahead of their respective communions, they will not be able to unite closely with one another. leave the world rejoicing in full hope of a glo-The political unity of Germany demands, then, the separation of church and state, and this change cannot fail to be realized soon. In this respect, as in some others, the United States have opened the way upon which European nations will sooner or later enter." The activity of religious as well as political

men, at such a juncture, is most gratifying. This is shown in the following paragraph, which we quote from the same correspondence.

Amidst these great commotions in society, pious men are not idle. They feel that their duty was ready, and expressed to his parents a desire is become greater and more pressing. The day to depart and be with Christ. is come to disseminate profusely in Germany fourth child that has been called away from the copies of the Bible and tracts written in a pop- dear parents in the short space of a few years, ular style. They must multiply without delay all of whom we trust are in heaven. Sunday Schools, religious meetings, all the means of Christian proselytism. Everywhere the light of the Gospel must be opposed to the false lights of skepticism. These duties are understood by the disciples of God—the Savior. Faithful pastors redouble their zeal and devotion; religious services are better attended, and the good news of salvation is received with more readiness than formerly.-Reflector and Watch-

HONORARY DEGREES.

The profuse manner in which colleges and \$2.00 universities have dispensed their honorary de- Church, are authorised Agents, to whom payment may grees has justly been a source of regret to those who would have them remain the significant testimonials of sound scholarship. The degree of A. M. has been so often granted as honorary that those who have received it in course respect it less than that of A. B., which has never been conferred, until recently, except upon the completion of a liberal course of studies; but now that is given "to honor" individuals like that | of A. M. The consequence will be that it must soon lose all its significancy, and like the higher degrees be conferred as may best subserve the

physics, geography, German grammar, history, that so many of our ablest divines refuse the D. D., granted more frequently to obtain their per-The second class are the citizen-schools, as sonal influence for the institution than as a

NERVOUS EXCITEMENT.

The effect of nervous excitement is illustratand a higher style of singing.

The gymnasia form the third class. These ed in the case of Miss Martineau, in her late are in fact minor colleges or seminaries, scat- visit to the great Egyptian pyramid. The readtered over the country, in which very respectable classical and mathematical courses are given, very deaf, as to be unable to hear ordinary conversation without the aid of an ear trumpet. In describing her visit she remarks :

"I was unwilling to carry my trumpet up the pyramid-knocking against the stones, while I wanted my hands for climbing. So I left it below in the hands of a trusty Arab. When I joined my party at the top of the pyramid, I never remembered my trumpet; nor did they: and we talked as usual during the forty minutes we were there, without my ever missing it. special training have been established in every I explored the inside, came out and lunched, When I came down I never thought of it; and and still never thought of my trumpet, till, at the end of three hours and a half from my parting with it, I saw it in the hands of the Arab. and was reminded of the astonishing fact that I had heard as well without it as with it, all that time. Such a thing never happened before, and probably never will again; and a stronger proof could not be offered of the engrossing interest of a visit to the pyramid."

> Give soft words and hard arguments; avoid vexation, and reach conviction

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Mr. FRANKLIN BUTTERFIELD died of consumption, at Molunkus, Me., July 20th, aged 48 years. Br. Butterfield was a brother to the sainted Fanny Newell, the former companion of the Rev. Father Newell, of the N. E. Conference. His last hours were those of peace and happiness. He found Jesus his comforter in death, and his hope of endless bliss. He left a companion, six children, and a large circle of friends to mourn his loss. May this affliction be sanctified to their good.

E. H. WHITNEY. Stetson, Me., Aug 21.

Mrs. Francis Way, wife of Alanson Way, daughter of Ebenezer Wallingford, died in Claremont, Aug. 14, of consumption, aged 32. She experienced religion in her youth, and lived an acceptable member of the M. E. Church till death. Whilst lingering on a sick bed she looked beyond the grave to her blessed Savior. She found he could impart the consolation she needed in her last days; with delight she would say, "Blessed Jesus, blessed Jesus, he has gone to prepare a mansion for me." She will be much missed by the church and congregation, as well as the choir, of which she had been a member for twenty years.

Capt. SIMEON E. FOWLER, eldest son of Simeon and Melinda Fowler, died in Orrington, July 10, aged 32 years. He joined the M. E. Church in early life, and so far as is known lived in a good degree devoted to God down to his death. He spent most of his life on the ocean, and as might be expected enjoyed but limited educate their children by private tuition receive privileges. He returned from sea early in the spring in feeble health, but hope was entertained of his recovery until a short time previous school by their children, must send a certificate to his death. He was ready, however, for the him as death approached, and he feels safe in before the school authorities. For the neglect saying he has seldom seen a victory and triumph so perfect as in the case of Br. Fowler. To "Christian and conscientious parents toward say he was resigned and happy, would but faintly mark the reality of his state. He saw with dving Stephen, heaven open, and saints and seraphs ready to welcome him to everlasting habitations.

J. ATWELL.

Bangor, August 22. Mrs. HELEN CLOUGH, wife of Dr. John

Clough, died in Enfield, N. H., of disease of the heart and dropsy, Aug 11, aged 43. Nearly a year ago we trust she obtained a "good hope through grace;" and upon the fearful and rapid return of disease, feeling her end near, she calmly took leave of her family; seemed loosed from earth, and desired to depart and be with Christ. After the most severe paroxysms, as soon as she could speak she would exclaim, "my Jesus is with me." And as calmly and clearly as sank the sun on the eve of her death, did

Enfield, Aug. 25.

CLARA B. HART died in Goffstown, N. H., bled through grace to bid him welcome, and to rious immortality. EZEKIEL ADAMS

Hooksett, Aug. 25.

Br. GEORGE WATERHOUSE, only son of Stephen and Lydia Waterhouse, died in Harrison, Me., May 28, aged about 18 years. He embraced the Christian religion some years before his death, and was baptized by Rev. Benjamin Foster; and when death overtook him he

ASA GREEN. Harrison, Aug. 21.

TERMS

OF THE HERALD AND JOURNAL. The Association of brethren who undertake the risk and

care of publishing this Paper, do so solely for the benefit of our Church and the cause of Christ, without receiving any fee or reward whatever for their services. The profits that accrue, after paying the necessary expenses of publishing, are paid to the New England, Maine, New Hamp shire, Providence, and Vermont Conferences. 1. The Herald and Journal is published weekly, at

2.00 per annum, in advance.

2. All Travelling Preachers in the Methodist Episcopal

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3. All Communications designed for publication, should be addressed to the Editor at Boston, post paid.

4. Letters on business should be addressed to the Agent at Boston, and be post paid, unless containing \$10.00, or

five new subscribers.

5. All biographies, accounts of revivals, and other matters involving facts, must be accompanied with the names of the We wish agents to be particular to write the names of

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Vol. XIX.

THE B Dr. Dempster the Black River lical Institute. I ern Christian A tracts :-

The Trustees five members of and of two laym by the Conference met in Boston, t by various section tution. Concord sent the board a and unembarrass location. The b to accept the edi viously obtained cordance with a was opened in t Though it had t with less than a however, the list and inquiries ar sides, by young

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